CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY. MARCH 31, 1892.

Uramford & Avalanthe

NUMBER 51.

SILVER DEBATE BEGUN. INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Bland Defends His Pet Measure and Is Followed by Williams and Harter, Other Speakers.

Silver in the House.

Chairman Bland opened the debate on the silver question in the House. The galleries were filled and the number of members on the floor of the House was unusually large. Mr. Bland at the out-set told the Farmers' Alliance members set tout the Farmers Attance memoers that they could not be treated as a separate party in sharing the time for debate because there was no party in the silver question. Mr. Bland was at his best and he brought out the points of the silver men with unusual force.

George Fred Williams led the speech for the apprention with the Democratic.

for the opposition inside the Democratic party. In its economic discussion is party. In its economic discussion it was an able presentation of the subject. Messrs. Harter, Rayner, and other Democratic opponents of silver also got their inning. Col. Abner Taylor (Rep.), who is a member of the Coinage committee, made a vigorous speech, contrasting the way the rights of the minority had been overridden in the present House in the interest of free silver with the consideration which had been shown its supporters in the last Congress, the consideration which had been shown its supporters in the last Congress, when they were in the minority, by Speaker Reed. Col. Taylor said the measure was the most vicious one ever presented in the House. It has made the nomination of the idel of Democracy impossible and had forced every other Democratic candidate astride the fence, yet it must be passed to assist. fence, yet it must be passed to assist Democratic members in their election to the next Congress. After this prelimi-nary scorching, Colonel Taylor entered nary scarching. Colonel Taylor entered upon a searching analysis of the effect of free coinage. He yielded a portion of his time to A. J. Hopkins of the Aurora district. Mr. Hopkins made a conclese speech showing the weakness of free coinage and condemning the reckeless folly which would jeopardize the financial interests of the country and deceive the farmer and the laboring man in order to five a dengenous exheriment. in order to try a dangerous experiment.

Mr. Bland said; in opening the dis-

in order to try a dangerous experiment Mr. Bland said, in opening the discussion:

It was just 100 years ago that the founders of this Government adopted what we call other this Government adopted what we call of the colonage of gold and silver without limit at the mints of the United States; that silver should be coined the same as gold, should have the sadvantages and the same recognition. The silver dollars should consist of 3:14-100 grains of silver—precisely the dollar of silver that is called for in this bill. This bill provides that gold ane silver shall be coined at the ratio fixed by the act of 18:7; that gold and silver shall be equal at the initial. In order that this equality should be preserved it is necessary that silver should be price of this bill places gold and silver on an equality in the matter of the issue of coin notes in their deposits at the mints, it also maintains that equality by pioulding that when the coin notes shall be presented for redemption the Government shall be free to redeem them either in gold or silver as it may prefer. Thus coin notes issued on deposit of gold buildin may be redemied in silver, on coin notes issued on deposit of gold buildin may be redemied in silver, on coin notes issued on deposit of silver may be redeemed in gold, just as the Treasury may prefer.

In arguing for a greater volume of money, Mr. Bland said he would admit that the refined system of chedits which has grown up in the committy does to a certain extent economize the use of money, but in the end the day of payment of these obligations always, came, and then we must have money. In 1881, when we had passed a bill for refunding he national docts, the national banks of the United States surrendered \$18,000,000 from circulation put interest up in New York at the rate of one cent aday. Notes and bonds are not money—they are conveniences. The whole fight over this issue is between t issue is between the capitalists who de-

mand interest and the people who de-mand money justed of interest. The gentleman denounced the periodic attempts made for international confer-

al system to be regulated, not by our own ideas of justice and our own con-veniences, but by the conveniences of other nations? The moment that this great gov-ernment declares for the free coinage of silver the other commercial nations, too, will solve that question. Self-interest will compel them to do so. The restoration of

efforts to restore silver we had been defeated by limitation. When a free coinage bill was passed in the House in 1878 by a two-thirds majority and sent to the Senate, the same idea of an international

capital in the Treasury, which might as well be at the bottom of the Potomac, in conclusion, Mr. Bland said:

WHERE THEY WILL GO, WILL SAVE THE SEALS. BLOCKED BLAND'S BILL. 1880.

VOLUME XIII.

I appeal to the gentlemen on this floor to hay aside every idea of party exizency, every idea but that which is right and just and to cast their votes according to the dictates of their own consciences and to the pledges they made to the greater productive masses of the country. If they do that this old is sufer this cause is won.

MILLS ELECTED SENATOR.

exciting Scenes Mark the Political Eleva tion of Protection's Great Enemy.
R. Q. Mills was elected by the Texas
Legislature to the United States Senate
in the place of Horace Chilton, who was appointed by Governor Hogg to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John H. Reagan. Mills received 120



votes on the first ballot, his election be ing practically unanimous. Chilton withdrew from the contest on the night preceding the election in a note addressed to the chairman of a caucus of his friends. He said that, while he preferred to fight the battle out to its logical
conclusion, he realized that his election
was impossible under the circumstances,
and rather than involve his friends, who,
while preferring him, had been instructed
by their constituents to vote for Mills,
he would withdraw.

The outcome of the contest, which
has been conceded to be in Mills' favor
for weeks past, has
been watched with
unusual interest on He said that, while he pre-

unusual interest on account of the pecu-liar condition of State politics in the Demo-cratic party. Mills' election is regarded as.

a triumph of the tarif reform element over the free coinage people, and is taken as a gan, who recently journeyed to El Paso and made a strong free silver speech before the silver convention.

Austin was wild with enthusiasm; and thousands of people cathered to cele-

thousands of people gathered to cele-brate the triumph of Mills. SALISBURY MUST ANSWER Another Vigorous Note Sent by the Prest-

dent to the Premier Washington special: There has hear long and carnest session of the Caba long and carnest session of the Cab-inct. The subject was the Behring Sea matter. No material statement is pub-lished as to the discussion or conclusions. Nor has any information as yet been given as to the nature of Lord Salis-bury's reply. The only official informa-tion that has thus far been obtained re-tained the Satisbury note is that it is. tion that has thus far been channed re-garding the Salisbury note is that it is, deemed by the administration as unsat-isfactory and expsive. By this it is un-derstood that Lord Salisbury neither absolutely rejects nor agrees to the pro-posed modus vivendi. An absolute re-jection would have been more accepta-ble to this Government than the vague and unsatisfactory answer that has

come.

It is ascertained that one result of the Cabinet meeting was that another dispatch was sent to Lord Salisbury by this Government. One who should know says this dispatch is peremptory in tone and that it demands a speedy categorical answer to the inquiry as to whether or not a modus vivendi, will be agreed upon Your correspondent's informant. bury is in many respects as vigorous as the famous recent dispatch by President Harrison to Chili, which is characterized

as the ultimatum.

There seems to be among the Senators more of & disposition to reject the arbitration treaty than there was a lew days ago. It is not probable that the President will send to the Senate the last communication from Lord Salisbury until a reply shall have been received to the last note sent to Great Britain by the

will solve that question. Self-interest will compel them to do so. The restoration of silver here means the restoration of silver here means the restoration of the verywhere—the world over. The moment you restore silver, if sold is taken from circulation, prices will go down in proportion and that necessitates money from abroad to purchase commodities here that go down because of the contraction of money. Everything with be cheap. The man who hold his gold is simply holding it for silver, for silver will take the channels of chealation. Let silver he coined once and see what the result will be. You may have to pay a little more, if you have the two metals at par, but let us remember that as a rule when money is plentiful prices are god. Labor, after all is the only money.

Mr. Bland then explained the last section of the bill providing that whenever France opened its mints to free coinage of silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1, the United States should adopt that ratio. He called attention to the fact that for seventy years France had by its open mints fixed the price of both metals and kept them on an unvarging parity of 15½ to 1. To allay any apprehension that might arise because of the French ratio being 15½ to 1, while ours was 16 to 1, it was proposed that the inited States should adopt the ratio of 15½ to 1 whenever France did so.

Continuing, Mr. Bland declared that the action of the Government of the United States should adopt the ratio of 15½ to 1 whenever France did so.

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How ran the criminal law was vio-lated, and how far it was avenged, in re-gard 10 murder, during 1891 is shown by Senate, the same idea of an international agreement was injected into the question, and meanwhile we provided for the purchase of from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 to \$4,000, United States: The number of murders in this country last year amounted to 5,906, or 1,616 more than in 1890, and 3,339 more than in 1895. The executions in 1891 numbered only 123, of which 27 took place in the North and 96 in the South. That is, one murderer in 48 received capital punishment. During the same period the lynchings which outraged instead of avenged the law numbered 195, or 68 more than in any previous year. The lynchings all occurred

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE

If the Bill Becomes a Law Illinois Will Get Eighty, Indiana Thirty-nine, Iowa Fifty-nine, Michigan Fifty, and Wiscou-

These Would Be In It.

Should the bill authorizing the erection of public buildings in towns whose postoffice gross receipts have reached \$3,000 annually for a period of three years be enacted the following to was in Illinois, Indiana. Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin would be entitled to public buildings:

buildings:

Illinois—Aledo, Amboy, Anna, Arcola, Beardstown, Beividere, Bashaell, Carbondale, Carlinville, Carnal, Carroliton, Carthage, Centrulia, Charleston, Chester, Clinton, Dekuih, Delavan, Buquefa, Dwight, Edwardsville, Efingham, Elmurst, Patrbury, Farifield, Fulton, Galva, Geneseo, Geneva, Grand Crossing, Geenwille, Harvard, Havana, Henry, Highland, Hoopeston, Jerseyville, Linke Forest, Lanark, Lewiston; Litchfield. Lockport, Macorab, Marengo, Marseilles, Mendota, Monticello, Morris, Mount Carroll, Mount Vernon, Murphysboro, Naperville, Normal, Olney, Oregon, Pana, Paxton, Peru, Petersburg, Pitts, field, Polo, Pontiae; Rochelle, Rock Falls, Rushville, Sandwich, Savanno, Sheibyville, South Evanston, Sparta, Sycamore, Tayloville, Tuscola, Urbana, Vandalia, Watseka, Wenona, Whitshall, Woodstock, Indiana—Angola, Attica, Abburn, Austral Bedder, Wilders, 1984

seka, Wenona, Whitehall, Woodstock, Indiann-Angola, Attica, Atburn, Aurora, Bedford, Bloominston, Rinfton, Brazil, Columbia, City, Davilie, Decatur, Deiphi, Franklin, Greensburg, Hammond, Jeffersonville, Kendallville, La Grange, Lawrenceburg, Lebanon, Ligonler, Mishawaka, Mount Vernon, New Castle, Nobleswille, North Manchester, Notre Dame, Plymouth, Portland, Princeton, Rochester, Rushville, Seymour, Sallivan, Tipton, Union, City, Warsaw, Washington, Winchester, Towa-Albia, Algona, Ames, Anamosa, Towa-Albia, Algona, Ames, Anamosa,

Daion. City, Wassaw, Washington, Wlachester.

Towa-Albia, Algona, Anaes. Anamosa, Audubon, Bedford, Belle. Plaine, Bloomield, Carroll, Centerville, Charjion, Charles City, Cherolree, Clarinda, Corning, Cresco, Denison. Eldora, Emniesburg, Fairfie d, Glenwood. Hampton, Harlam, Jda Grove, Indianoia, Iowa-Falis, Jefferson, Knoaville, Lyons-McGeegor, Manchester, Maquoketal-Marenso, Marion, Missouri Valley, Monticelio, Mount Vernon, Newada, New Hampton, Newtön, Odcbolt, Osage, Oscebla, Pella, Perry, Sheldon, Spencer, Storm Lake, Stuart, Tipton, Toledo, Villsea, Vinton, Washington, Waverly, Webster City, West-Union, What Cheer, Winterset, Michigan—Allogan, Alma, Bonton Harbor, Bessenier, Buchanan, Cadillac, Caro, Cheborgan, Downsiac, Fenton, Grand Haven, Greenville, Hancock, Hastings, Holland, Holly, Houghton, Howell, Hudson, Thaca, Laper, Lawell, Ludington, Manistique, Midland, Monroe, Monnt Clemens, Mount Pleasant, Negaunce, Niles, Northville, Oscoda, Ovid, Paw Paw, Petoskey, Portland, Quincy, Red Jacket, Reed City, Romeo, & Lannee, St. John, St. Joseph, St. Louls, Stanton, Starzis, Tecumsch, Three Rivers, West Bay City.

Wisconsin—Antigor, Harnboo, Beaver Dam, Beellin, Black River Falls, Columbus,

avan, Déperc, Fort Atkinson, Fort How-Hudson, Hurley, Jofferson, Lake Ge-a. Laucaster, Menasha, Menomine eral Poina, Montoe, Neenah, Neillsville ille, Portuge, Richard Center, Ripan, Vanpaca, Waupun, Whitewater

CHICAGO'S BOODLERS,

even Aldermen Indicted by the Cook a sequel to the recent passage by the Chicago City Council of an ordinance granting permission to the Chicago Power Supply and Compressed Air Com-Power Supply and Compressed 317 Com-pany to use the streets and alloys of the city in about my manner it sees fit, in-dictments against seven Aldermen were returned by the Grand Jury in Judge Clifford's Court Tuesday, the charge in

Clifford's Court Tuesday, the charge in, cach case being conspiracy to commit the felony of bribery. The city fathers who must stand trial are:
William J. O'Brien, Sixth Ward
Daniel R. O'Brien, Twenty-third Ward,
Nicholas A. Creuer, First Ward,
Patrick J. Gorman, Thirty-third Ward,
Phillip Jackson, Fourtcenth Ward,
John F. Dorman, Tenth Ward.
John F. Dorman, Tenth Ward.

John F. Dorman, Tenth Ward.
Capiases were immediately issued by Judge Chifford for the arrest of the alleged conspirators, and five of them were gathered in and promptly gave bail in the sum of \$10,000 each for their appearance when wanted. The two delinquents were Aldermon Gosselin and Gorman. When court adjourned they

Gosselin was arrested in the Council chamber at night.

Bribery of the most flagrant kind is charged. Corruption and rottenness beyond the ideas of the most cynical citizen have been revealed, and facts which make a position in the Chicago Council one worth hundreds of dollars of collisions are revealed to a linear expenditure in amount of sections. council one worth numeros of columns of preliminary expenditure in nominations will be disclosed. Evidence has been presented to the Grand Jury showing beyond the peradventure of a doubt that certain Aldermen have been paid liberally and in hard cash for their votes. The

Gosselin was arrested in the Council

jury listened to a fale of rottenness and corruption to which the "boodling" of the County Commissioners and the the County Commissioners and the Tweed ring was nothing.

The evidence has been for some time in preparation and a mesh now incloses some of the "city fathers" from which there is little hope of escape. This evidence includes confessions of several milts reprise it includes the only the guilty parties; it includes not only the promises made to them by corporations, but the letters inclosing the money to

purchase their votes and the very green-backs themselves with which those votes backs themselves with which those vector parchased.

When the Northern Pacific ordinance was passed and when the active support of the Economic was pipe proposition was made by prominent members of the

The question is often asked, "How long will pastry keep?" Reen be kept in cold weather for a number of days, providing a damp cloth is laid over it. or in ease of pull paste it be rubbed on the outside with butter and covered closely. This prevents a hard crust forming over the paste, as it is certain to do if it is put away on a plate or in a bowl with-

THE golden beams of truth and the silken cords of love twisted together, will draw men on with a sweet violence whether they will or not,

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S JOINDER POINTED.

Lord Salisbury Is Given to Understand That the Rights of the United States Will Be Enforced—Summary of the Mes-

Triffing Must Con-

In a message to the Senate transmitting the recent correspondence with Lord Sallsbury in regard to the Bering Sea matter, President Harsison intimates that he is in favor of protecting the seal fisheries against ponchers at all hazards, regardless of the wishes of Great Britain. He has concluded that of co-operating with the United States as against the Canadian poachers, and as against the Canadian poachers, and that further efforts to secure an agreement of the sort which would be reasonably fair to this country are useless. A firm purpose to stand by the President was shown in the brief debate in the executive session of the Senate over the correspondence and the message accompanying it from the White House.

The character of Lord Salisbury's communication was so remarkable as to

communication was so remarkable as to cause universal expressions of surprise and indignation. Lord Salisbury ob-The British premier says, in substance that if the modus vivendi is renewed this year an appeal will doubtless be made by the United States for its renewal again next year and the year after and possibly the year after that. Lord Salisbury does not consider this the proper way of dealing with the question. He cites the case of some negotiations now going on between Portugal and Great Britain as an illustration of the delays incidental to arbitration of international disputes, and intimates that the negotiations over Bering seamay last for three or four years.

He also reiterates the old English arthat if the modus vivendi is renewed

He also reiterates the old English argument that pelagic sealing is not destructive to seal life, and substantially intimates to President. Harrison that it is a matter of indifference to the British Government what action is taken by this country. The plan he suggests by which the President may protect the interests of the United States during the long period of the negotiations is regarded alike in the Cabinet and in the Senate as an indication of his disposition to treat the subject with little regard for American rights and little inclination to assist in a satisfactory solution. He suggests that the Government of the United States may take a bond of the Canadian seal-He also reiterates the old English ar may take a bond of the United States may take a bond of the Canadian sealers to Indemnify the United States for the seals taken in case the arbitration goes against the Canadian claims, and that the United States shall give a bond at the same time to Indemnify the sealers for any loss they may suffer by American interference in case the arbi-American interference in case the arbi-tration goes against this country. Lord Salisbury does condescend to work out the details by which this remarkable 1891/1493/0001. Lighted Sanar or carried out, but courtously leaves that for the consideration of the President. The

the consideration of the President. The mere reading of this remarkable compoundation in the last Cabinet meeting was enough to determine the Cabinet to stand by the President in the most decided measures he might feel called upon to take.

The news quically went round that a message from the President on the Bering Sea difficulty had arrived, and it was not long before the Senate went into executive session to receive it. The reading of Lord Salisbury's letter was listened to with great surprise, which greatly whethed the appetites of Senators for the President's response. The response was generally commended as tors for the President's response. The response was generally commended as firm and to the point. The President renewed his former declaration that a modus vivendi seemed to him the natural and only proper manner of dealing with the question, pending the action of impartial arbitrators. He did not discuss at great length the effect of pelagic scaling; for he considered its destructive character sufficiently established by the reports of experts and the lished by the reports of experts and the tacts already laid before the British Government

The President declares Lord Salisbury's suggestion about exchanging bonds with the poachers to be impractively and autochory beyond serious consideration by the Government of the United States. The Government of the United States. The President leaves a loophole still open for Lord Salisbury to accept the renewal of the modus vivendi, but declares that if the modus vivendi be not renewed this year he will not hold himself responsible for any consequences that may fol-

This is an almost literal quotation from the message prepared by the Presi-dent, and is intended to intimate in the language of diploma y that our Govern-ment will endure no further triffing in the matter and that, if the British Gos the matter, and that, if the British Gov-ernment refuses a reasonable arrange-ment for the protection of the seals, the United States will enforce her extreme rights with her full naval power. The usual motion followed the read-ing of the papers in the Senate to refer them to the Committee on Foreign Af-fuirs. There was some running debate

them to the Committee on Foreign Af-fairs. There was some running debate on this motion which disclosed a general feeling of indignation against. Lord Salisbury and a willingness to sustain the President. One of the Democrație Senators wanted the correspondence made public, but Senator Sherman ob-jected, and succeeded in defeating the motion to make the latters public but when the Aorthern Pacine ordinance was passed and when the active support of the Economic was pipe proposition was made by prominent members of the Council suspicion was recated, and when in one instance at least this suspicion grew to positive ectainty of corruption the investigation was set on fact, which is now said will end only when several present members of the Chicago City Council are wearing the stripes of the Joliet penitentlary.

Gen. Lieb, the foreman of the Grand Jury, and State's Attorney Longenecker acclare that nene of the guilty will be allowed to escape.

The question is often gaked, "How long will pastry keen?" If Genn be kept."

Pacific coast, are not disposed to notice the pending treaty any further, but favor immediate steps to arrest poaching regardless of any feelings Great Britain may have on the subject after this action.

THE families of the non-naturalized Tulians lynched in the New Orleans affair are to bring suft against the city for damages. If they win their suit it will be in order for the relatives of the nurdered Hennessy to bring suit against them.—Baltimore American.

TEMPORARY TRUCE IN THE COINAGE BATTLE.

The Measure Thought to Have Reen
Killed by a Midnight Adjournment
Exciting Fittbustering to Defeat the
Silver Bill.

According to a Washington dispatch the free silver bill is defeated, the House having adjourned without a vote on the bill. This ended the legislative day for which the special order was made, and the Bland bill now has no more rights in the House than any other measure. In all probability it will not be taken up again in this session of Congress.

aguin in this session of Congress.

Mr. Bland hopes to get another special order from the Committee on Rules. chal order from the Committee on Rules, but the chances are decidedly against him. Gen. Warner, the chief lobbyist for the bill, admitted that the bill was defeated. This is without much question the end of the great campaign of the silverites in this Congress.

The closing of the contest was marked by great excitement and bitterness. Frequently the House was in such confusion as to require the assistance of sergeants at arms to clear the floor, and the great mace, which is used only on are occasions, was paraded up and down the aisles as a warning to turbulent members. On the morning of the last day of the discussion the anti-silver forces were willing to concede their defeat. At midnight they were confident

forces were willing to concede their defeat. At midnight they were confident of ultimate victory. Three times during the night they routed the enemy, but each time the free silver forces rallied and left the final result in doubt. Speaker Crisp was once compelled to vote in order to save the bill from defeat, an effort which availed nothing in the face of the determined opposition of the Northern and Northwestern Democrats. The silver battle in the House began in earnest at 5 o'clock in the evening. All afternoon the erators had been making speeches. This was simply the cannonading, but from 5 o'clock on the opnosing forces met in a bitter hand-tocannonading, but from 5 o'clock on the opnosing forces inct in a bitter hand-to-hand conflict. No such lierce and bitter-struggle has been seen in the House for manya year. On one side was Bland, calm and confident, anticipating an easy victory. On the floor was General Warner, the chief of the silver lobbyists, radiantly looking forward to a triumphrover the hated gold-bugs. Behind the silver lenders was a strong and determined force of Democrats, chiefly from the South and West, but with a Scattering of votes in Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinols, Michigan, and Iowa They were joined by a handfal of Republicans from the far West. In off they were about one hundred and fifty strong. Arrayed against them were eighty Democrats from New England and the Northern and Northwestern States and soventy Republicans. These anti-silver forces were led by Tracy and Cochran of New York, Harter and Outhwaite of Ohio, for the Democrats, and Toin Reed, Burrows, and Abner Taylor for the Republicans.

At different three during the night's well-affined Burrows, and Abner Taylor for the Republicans.

At different three during the night's lender of New York, Harter and bill on the table. The seven pro-silver Republicans were Bowers of California. Clark of Wyoning, Vincent Taylor of Ohio, Lailey of South, Dakota, Pickler of North Dakota, Townsend of Golorado, and Bartine of Newada.

Of the 212 Democrats, seventy-eight yord, excepting Rockwell, who voted on the advice of Senator Hill; all those from New England, all these from New England, all these from New England, all the exception of Mr. Coppton, who voted on one roll-call and then disappeared. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, was the only member from that. State to vote against Bland, only Democrats gave 9 votes for Bland and 3 against, with Domocrats from Bland, of West Virginia, was the only member from that. State to vote against Bland, only Democrats gave 9 votes for Bland and 3 against from Indiana voted with Bland, two or three of them reopnosing forces met in a bitter hand-to-hand conflict. No such fierce and bitter

Outhwaite, Harter and Pattison.

with Bland, two or three of them reof the Michigan Democrats, Chip-man, Stout and Wheeler voted against Bland. Mr. Babbitt was the only man in the Wisconsin delegation to vote

with the Blandites, The Illinois Democrats voted as fol ows: With Bland-Williams, Wike, Stew-

ard, Fithian and Lane.
Against Bland-Newberry, McGann and Cable.

and table.

Busey voted twice with Bland, and then arranged a pair with Mr. Springer. On the first roll-call Snow and Scott yoted with Bland, but afterward paired, Voted with Biand, but atterward paired, Mr. Snow desiring to change his vote. Mr. Durborow was paired, but reached the hall just before midnight, with his gripsack in his hand, eager for an opportunity to go on record against free silver.

silver...
All the Illinois Republicans voted against Bland, including General Post,

who is a free coinage man. The Iowa Democrats divided, Hayes, The Iowa Democrats divided, Hayes, Secrley, and Bowman voting against Bland. Kansas and Nebraska were solidly for the bill, Mr. Funston's vote being a surprise. Tom Reed attempted to whip the Kansan into line, but was unable to do so. Only one Missourian, Mr. Cobb, voted against Bland. Only two Democrats from the extreme Southern States, Brawley, of South Carolina, and Meyer, of Louisiana, voted against Biand. All the Farmers' Alliance members voted for free silver.

The New York Democrats are very indignant at Tim Campbell and Stahlnecker, both of whom were absent and

necker, both of whom were absent and not paired. Had they been in their places the bill could have been beaten. Campbell arrived at midnight, too late to be of any service.

A LESSON from the Chicago bondlers

Positive, jolly. Comparative, jollier. Superlative, Joliet.

Six suits have been brought by relatives of the lynched Italians against New Orleans, the total sum claimed being about \$400,000. It is doubtful if the lynched men were ever before so valuable to their families. Such costly citizens should be kept carefully in their native countries.—Exchange.

It is stated that a genuine Hogarth has just been discovered during the val-uation of the contents of a country mansion near Hythe, belonging to un

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the

# GENERAL MERCHANI

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we

# Our Spring and Summer Styles DRY 6001

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample

Our Grocery Department, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Stoves and Ranges. Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, DATS AND FEED, 🖇 WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER, EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

PIONEER STORE

### SALLING, HANDON OF Gark-GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Passor Scrivees at 10:300 clock a.m. and 7:2 p.m. Sun-day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:2 o'clock. All arycor

dially invited to attend. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. N. J. Goyer Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school folrning service. Prayer meeting ever

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon F. F. THATCHER, W. M. W. F. BENKELMAN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
WM. S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF COMPS, No. 162, meets or the 2d and ith Saturdays at To'clock in the af-ternoon. ISABEL JONES, President.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec. GRAVLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121. Moets every third Tuesday in each month.
William Pringle, H. P.

ARTHUR CADY, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187. Meets every Tuesday evening.
William McCullough, N. G.

WILLIAM GIDDINGS, Sec. GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I.O.O.F., No H6.—Meecs alternate Friday ovenings.
CHARLES M. JACESON, C. P.
C. HANSON, Secretary.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.-Meets every Saturday evening, L. J. PATTERSON, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 63, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon,
MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

ADA M. GROULEFF, Sec. PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. F. M. GATES, C. C. J. HARTWICE, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790 .- Meet second and hast Wednesday of each month.

W. F. BENKELMAN, C. R.
G. E. SMITH, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. OF V., No. 143.-Meets first and third Saturday of each month. S. G. TAYLOR, Captain. L. J. PATTERSON, 1st Eurgeant

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Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner-Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street.
Prempt at outlon given all enstoners.
Oct. 1, 11.

McCULLOUGH'S Livery, Feed and Sale

STABLE GRAYLING. - - MICHIGAN.

First-class up at all times, took accommodation for families or travelers' tonus. Sales made on contributed, and satisfaction granuated.

CEEDAEL STREET,

GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN EMPEROR WILLIAM has his hands

full, if his head is a little empty. It is a singular fact that the bigger a party platform is the fewer men

can stand on it. CINCINNATI has reduced the situation to this: "Must the electric wires or the people go under the ground?"

TROUBLES appear to threaten the house of Hohenzollern. And Von-Moltke is dead and Bismarck is in retirement.

JAY GOULD was recently very sick. He ought to have known that he couldn't give \$10,000 to the church without serious results.

Some of these fine days a man will walk into the office where Emperor William is ruling, demand \$1,000,000 receive his refusal and -p-s-s-t.

Ir Emperor William is really going with a capacity of 50,000 barrels a

Congress is undertaking to stop "dealing in futures"—in other words speculation. This is as good a way to waste time as any that could be hit upon.

STRONG CITY, Kan., has only one lawyer, and he is compelled to teach school for a living. Strong City is either a phenomenally good or a hope lessly dead city.

The opening chapters of Mr. How ells' new novel indicate that its hero is to be a newspaper man. Members of the profession will try to bear up against this cruel blow. ... THE formation of an American

playwrights' society brings to light the fact that there are thirty dramatic authors in this country. What in the world becomes of the plays? New Your is having a great time

with its new census. Immigrants at Castle Garden are counted and Jerseymen coming into town are pounced upon as soon as they disembark from the ferry.

Puck and Judge have been excluded from the Boston Public Library because they "speak evil of dignitaries, and are read by immature persons," This is certainly far-fetched righteousness.

RECENT rumors that Jay Gould was seriously ill proved unfounded. It has been noticed by close observers that whenever such rumors gain currency in Wall street it isn't Jay but the other fellow who is sick.

weapone New-Yorkers at 150, th and Icallister firmly refuses to be me more than 149 of them. The ang for the 150th place ought to ihim in comfort for a year or two.

THE Denalties for the various crimes for which Train-Robber Perry has been indicted in New York aggregate 161 years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Simple justice, however, suggests that the term should be cut down to a life sontence at least.

I EMPEROR WILLIAM wants to pulverize Russia, and the Czar expresses a willingness to "throw half a million men across the frontier" whenever William is ready to begin. As imperial edicts go, the Czar's expression is the more dignified, but William's is the more direct and the easier under-

While the kaiser is putting the stopper on such papers within the empire as dare to criticise his ill-timed and ill-humored remarks, he will do well to secure some kind of an attachment for his own jaw that will insure a marked impediment to his Bread riots are serious things in a country like his.

Two Sr. Louis criminals escaped from their prison, went on the first train to Chicago and were arrested just after having broken into a Chinese laundry for the stealing of a dange of linen. That act speaks volumes in condemnation of the St. Louis system for caring for convicts. A man who will break jail, travel 300 miles and commit a burglary just to get a clean shirt, cannot have been very well attended at home.

WE are pleased to note progress in the direction of free delivery of the mails in the country. At present letters are delivered by carriers in towns of 10,000 population, or towns where the postomee receipts reach \$10,000 annually, though the population is less than 10,000. The Senate Postal Committee has now agreed to report a bill providing for a free delivery in towns of 5,000 inhabitants. and from offices whose receipts reach \$5,000, though the population may not reach 5,000. This measure is an important step in advance. Experience seems to prove that a much longer step might be taken with safety, but this one will serve for an experiment.

THE New York Court of Appeals has decided that while a married woman has a right to contract with other persons than her husband for personal service, and can claim as her own the remuneration received for such service, any service she renders her husband, even in the carrying on of his business, belongs to him. The case was one where the wife of a ing a husband and not knowing what tailor, who assisted him in his work, a jag is!"-Texas Siftings.

sued for damages sustained by falling IS NOT ALWAYS HAPPY into a coal-hole. The court held that the suit should have been brought by the husband, as the time she lost was his. Unless we are much mistaken, the court will hear from the suffrage associations of the country in regard to this.

-IT appears that a feature of Emperor William's Brandenburg speech, which at the time escaped general notice was his expression of a lively desire to "pulverize the Czar." Supplementary to this comes the information that the Czar is quite ready to meet the Kaiser half way in the pulverizing process, and has already gone so far as to say to the German Ambassador: "Tell your Emperor that when he begins pulverizing I will throw half a million men across the frontier with the greatest pleasure. It is unhappily a fact that when these potentates talk of pulverizing each other they mean that they will stay in positions of safety and compel their unhappy subjects to do and to suffer the pulverizing. Emperor William's neonle have a pithy proverb, which being translated signifies that the closing of a war leaves three armies in the nation: an army of crip to grind all his enemies to powder he ples, an army of mourners, and an had better begin putting up a mill army of thieves. Emperor William may well hesitate to add these ta Germany's already numerous army of starving poor.

LIEUT. HETHERINGTON, U. S. N. left his wife at Yokohama and went a-sailing up into the Aleutian Islands to protect the seals. When he came back some months later he heard stories which led him to take down one of his navy sixies, load it, and deposite a few large-sized leaden balls in the body of George Gower Robinson, an English banker, who now sojourns where banks are not, but the very streets, according to churchly tradition, are provided with gold basis. The parties to this international episode not being citizens of Japan the question whether the killing was justifiable must be determined by the American Consular Court, and it is reported that the members of that tribunal are much embarrassed because of the high social standing of the parties involved. The duties of the Consular Court, says a dispatch, "are usually confined to complaints against or by seamen, or occasional acts of wrongdoing by cosmopolitan vagrants." As graduate of Annapolis Naval

Academy Lieut. Hetherington is obviously no seaman, and to term a naval officer a "cosmopolitan vagrant might be fairly descriptive but would certainly not be polite. However, there doesn't seem to be any reason why the Consular Court should be dazzled either by the Lieutenant's gold lace or the dead banker's gold dollars. Why not try the ease just as if the parties thereto were the ordinary type of law-breakers who fall a-fighting over a woman?

food is practiced extensively is noto rious. Analyses have placed that fact beyond all question. That the mere exposure of the fact has done much to correct the evil is doubtless true, but the evil survives and is likely to become aggravated unless something is done to stop it. It is right that the practice of putting deleterious adulterations upon the market should be stopped entirely, if possible. It is right that the practice of putting fraudulent adulterations upon the market should be stopped, though they may not be deleterious.

he sold as such. The law should treat all articles of food alike. There should be no exception in favor of should be no exception in layer or is separated from the arrange by a continuound lard of anything else. State laws are useful, but they cannot not cover the ground. They cannot deal adequately with interstate compared to the sure described and hooked on the same of the waint cascade wise. The celuture is never on one side and hooked on the merce. We need laws of the United States to supplement State laws on such subjects. We have a United. States law now to protect the consumers of our meat products in other. countries, and it is not unduly ourdensome, while it is decidedly beneficial to our producers, as it opens to them foreign markets which, in the absence of such a law, were closed. against them. A pure food law for the benefit of our own people would involve no greater stretch of the national authority, and there is reason to believe that it would be much more beneficial. Even the producers of compound lard, and of the cotto. seed oil which enters largely into its composition, would not be injured in the long run by being required to offer their useful and harmless article for what it really is, and not as pure

extract of hog.

Cost of Superstition. Nine people out of ten would say that superstition cuts no figure in finance, but there never was a greater mistake. Just to illustrate the point it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that on the street railroad receipts per car are, on the average, from four to six dollars smaller or Friday than on the other days of the week. The cause is plain. sands of people will not move about on Friday because of the superstition connected with the day, and as a consequence the street car companies Inquiry develops the also that the same conditions apply to steam roads and steamer lines, and it is found that their ticket receipts fall off heavily on that day.

Singular Ignorance. "Do you know that Mrs. Coldwater actually asked me to-day what a jag was?

"She did?"
"Fact. The idea of a woman hay-

THE LOT OF THE FASHIONABLE WOMAN.

Prevailing Modes Are Often Not Adapted to Her Figure A Few Charming Indo Tollets-The Bengaline Reception Dress



FASHIONABLE py one by any means, though, as Hamlet says, by your smiling you seem to say so, writes Shirley Dare, from New

obliged to wear it tight to her head; she may have adumpy lit-tle figure, and therefore see her-self forced to foregoing pleasorego in pleas-ure of wearing the princess gown such a thing of grace on

a tall slender woman; or she may have a charming little figure and yet suffer the mortification of seeing it leaf in one of the year modish loose tackets made up in coaching style, and which are so extremely becoming to the tall and got bust woman of the English type. But what is she to do? One of these jackets. what is she to do? One of these jackets, which are made up with whole hacks, adjusted across the shoulders but falling in a species of wide box pleat below, is now indispensable to the woman of fashion. Of course they must be tallor-made in every sense of the word, and they usually run in drab, fawn, or tan box cloth, with kacge horn buttons and facings of velvet of a somewhat deeper hue. But the woman who looks well on the street is not always so fortunate in he street is not always so fortunate in the street is not always so fortunate in the drawing-room, and vice versa. In fact, many women are too tall and too stout for the pinched-up packing-box af-fair called a modern home. She has the appearance of a grand piano in a small flat, and now if is that her slight and more gracefully built sister comes in for



necessary to the drawing-room. It material is a golden-yellow bengaline trimmed with ribbons and lace. The triamed with rissols and lace. The cress is princess form and hooks down the front, the first dart being only in the lining and the second in toth lining and stuff. The sleeves are made up on fitted linings and the deep cuffs are of lace. The side and back pieces are also cut princess and the latter must have full-test enough to produce the greenting. ness enough to produce the enscending pleat of silk shown on the left, and

It is right that articles of food offered for sale should be offered for what they really are. The law now requires that imitation butter should is gathered at the neek. It is pointed from the shown on the left, and the shown on the shown of the shown on the shown on the shown on the shown on the shown of the shown on the shown on the shown on the shown on the shown is gathered at the neck. It is pointed over the bust in diminishes toward the shoulders and then forms the Watteau folds at the back. On the right line to is separated from the shoulder by a fosette ounch of black ribbon, a continuation of the straight collar, from the back of which it descends to the size of the watte contact of the watte contact of the straight.

Teshould draw your attention to the fact that all soft and clinging materials will be made up this season without gores, and either be drawn to the figure gores, and either be drawn to the figure by bias cutting or else strained across the bust to fit plainly and then pinched into the figure at the waist. That is, the fit will be attained by making use of very small and tightly drawn pleats. And speaking of skirts, it is well to bear in mind that since the doing away with foundations, the silk linings should be not in heavy with the drawn waith wai not in harmony with the dress material, but in artistic contrast. For instance, a black skirt-may be lined with red, dull rose, heliotrope or green, and the



VELVET CORSAGE

edge is finished with a narrow pinked out frill of the same, so that when you raise the skirt you gain a very pleasing effect by displaying this frill and col-

ored thing.

Velvet promises to be very modish for frimming, both as appliques and also for narrow borders edged with fine silk guinn, and velvet coreages are likewise much affected for reception gowns. In

my third illustration I set before you one of these stylish garments in Russian green, with a ceinture set off with gold spangles. This fancy waist has exendated basques at the back and double fronts hooking in the middle. The under front is in light-green satin merveilleux, or you may make use of surah, pleated very fine in the style of undergarments, and above this there is a chemisette of guinp or lace made up on silk lining, sewed on one side and fastened on the other with small gold pine stack into the gold galloon which serves as trimming for the top and bottom of the corselet and for the collar and revers. The guinp front is run with a silk cord, which is ted in the middle, and the galloon is also set off with bows of

my third Illustration I set before you

the galloon is also set off with bows of

MAUVE PRIN ESS, SILVER TRIMMEE

has eschewed dancing and all the frivol

has eschewed dancing and all the frivoitities of the winter. Gauze, crepe do
chine, or silk pekin are much worn by
young people, the bottoms of the skirts
being slightly draped and ornamented
with ribbons and flowers. The gathered corsages are encircled at the waist
with ribbon which then makes its way
to the back, taking the form of a bow
between the shoulders and falling to the
bottom of the dress. In f. c., I may say

very bias, so as to make the trail fall gracefully, and the other parts of the skirt must also be cut bias. The bottom

sleeves are draped as indicated, rounded at the bottom with fringed border and

caught up with an ornament in silver

In my last illustration you will find

train, made princess style. The corsage is pointed in front, from which the redingote is cut flaringly away. The sleeves of the embroidery are in gold and the berries in silver. The embroidered front is cornamented with a white silk muslin ruffle, garnitured with bows of moss velvet connected together.

bows or moss verver connected together. The front is gored over the hips and made full-enough so as not to be visible under the redingote. The sleeves are made up over fitted linings and are very full at the top, so as to form folds. The every are only religious.

revers are emiroidered. The cut-out is set off with a bertha of silk muslin

is set off with a bertha of silk musling athered and ornamented on the shoulders with flat bows of green ribbon.

There is no doubt a tendency to take up and popularize the tight skirt and short waists of our gr. a grandmothers, the old-fashloned two-breadth skirt being closely limitated. To do this, the width of the bottom must of course be diminished, for how could it be made any tighter a the hips? and finish the back with a mere suggestion of gathers.

them as the General did.

an interesting and instruc-tive lesson.

Reflections of an Elevating Character Wholesome Food for Thought -- Study ing the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Way of the Righteon The lesson for Sunday, April 3, may be found in Psalms 1: 1-6.

The psalms are for our refreshing. Every one of them proves a portion in due season to those who lean not on their own understanding. This psalm is a cup of cool water, offered to us at the gate of the interpreter's house. A very good introduction it makes to the Christian's song-book, as we have chosen to name the psalms. Who wrote it, we have the we do: God wrote it. INTRODUCTORY. the galloon is also set off with bows of fringed gold in the middle. The revers are faced with light-green silk. The back and sides are silt up to within four inches below the walst and lined with light-green silk. The sleeves are of the silk material covered with silk muslin of the same color, and caught in front with presementeric agraffes, like those which ornument the carselet. Handsome evening tollets, as distinguished from ball dresses; are the order of the day now that the gay world to name the psalms. Who wrote it, we do not know. Yes, we do: God wrote it do not know. Yes, we do; God wrote it, for it speaks to the heart. Only he who made the heart can speak to its innermost self. But the penman is out of sight. And yet how many men have reinscribed the truth of this psalm in their own lives! Good men, wicked men. Every man's life is a living epistle. known and read of all, and it speaks for the truth of God's word. May this psalm as restudied kindle in WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS,
Blessed, or happy. Litrally, O, the felicities. From the vorb to be straight; hence, prosperous. Deut. 33: 29; Prov. 29: 18.—Welketh not. Douay: hath not welked.—Ungodly. First meaning fractious or rebellious. Margin, wicked. Job 34: 29.—Sinners. Greek: Amartano, to miss the mark.—Scornful. From the root to stammer, to mimic, used especially of mocking a foreigner. Notice the two-fold climax here. Ungodly—sinners—scornful; walketh—standeth—sitetch,
Delight. From the verb to bend over.

Delight. From the verb to bend over

Delight. From the verb to bend over.

— Law. Hebrew: Torah. From the verb to point out, to direct. Such is God's law a sign-board, pointing toward heaven. — Meditate. The root means to say over, to enumerate; to murmur as in conning a lesson.

The ungodly. Same word as in v. 1.

— But: A peculiar form. Literally, for if, two words in the Hebrew. Like: Tell me if. "— Chaff. Douay, dust. In contrast with the living tree of v. 3. It is from the verb to crush off or separate. — Driveth. The word is translated differently at Job 32: 13. The Douay adds: from the face of the earth. It also renders, the ungodly are not co. It also renders, the ungodly are not so by not so, the wicked, not so, bringing out the expressiveness of the original a between the shoulders and falling to the bottom of the dress. In f. e., I may say that ribbons are the rage of the day, twining themselves in everywhere and yet, like all fads of the passing moment, it may be easily overdone and pushed to a degree that completely u us the very effect you are seeking or.

In, my fourth illustration you will find pictured a very pretty indoor tollet, sunable for dinner or reception, made up in mauve crepe de chine, mawe being one of the most modis—olders of the season. This gown is trimmed with silver galloon, producing a lovely effect, and should be made princess ever a mauve, mervelleux. The crepe de chine is simply stretched over the back and side pieces, but the center seam of the back must be very bias, so as to make the trail fall remiefully out the other.

out the expressiveness of the original a little more clearly. By the rivers. Or, upon the rivers. Dougy running waters; from the verb, to flow.—In his season. Or, in its time, in due time.—Wither. Verb: to droop or fade. Dougy: fall off.—Prosper. It is suggestive that this word means, literally, to cut its way through, the price of all success. The revision, margin, prefers: In whatsoever he doeth he shall prosper.

Therefore: A strong word. Literally, on account of sp.—Stand. Not the same word as that in v. 1, Here it means to rise up, make a stand, defensive. The Dougy understands it to mean rise again.—Congregation. Literally, the sitting of session, i.e., coun-

erally, the sitting, or session, i.e., coun-cil. Contrast with sitteth of v. 1. See

Lev. 4:15.

Knoweth. In the sense of to respect or cherish. Job 9: 21. In this last case signifying regard.—Perish. Meaning to disappear, or to stray, as of lost sheep. The same word is to be found at

skirt must also be cut bins. The bottom of the train should be lined with muslin laid between the silk lining and the merveilleux. For the left side you cut the bust gores in the material and the lining, but you simply bring the right over and drape it on a form. On this side the gore is only cut in the lining, the silver gulloon, and the cascade drapery and the bottom of the kirt is bordered with small silver fringe. The sleeves are draped as indicated, rounded Bets, 26; 5:

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

Blessed is the man. We are sought out, one by one. The message of the bible of the account of the bible of the account of the bible of the account of the bible WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. In my dast huseration you wan mu pertrayed an exquisite dinner gown in white silk, ornamented with bows of moss velver. It consists of an embroidered front and a redingote with

His delight is in the law of the Lord. The word delight means, literally, to bend over. Yes, I have seen it so. The mother is bending over her babe, she loves it. The toy is bending over his toy, he delights in it. The student is bending over his problems, or his languages; they are his inspiration and rejoicing. What a man delights in he bends over; I know the passion of his soul by the posture of his body. You tell me you love the Bible. What are you doling with it? It your delight is in it, we will see you daily poring over it; this is the best way to prove your devotion. And that word medidate is suggestive. It signifies in the original to keep saying over and over, as in the gestive. It signifies in the original to keep saying over and over, as in the learning of a lesson in the school-room. Are we doing that? Do we take the consult contents out with us to the Are we doing that? Do we take the sacred sentences out with us to the day's work to repeat them to ourselves as we perform our tasks? There are some lessons out of the divine word that are only thus apprehended. O for more conning of the Scripture! They said to Harry Morehouse, whom they used to find late in the night reading his Bible: "Do you understand it all, Harry, as you read?" "No, no," he used to answer, "but I keep going over it and over it, and presently it all comes to me." Why not another Harry Morehouse?

But the way of the ungodly shall perish. It is the law written in our members and in all nature. "To be carnally
minded is death." We have but to go on
in our godless way, and we go the way
of perishing. It is another word for
lost, a lost way. "Without God" is the
same as "having no hope." I look along
the sinner's way, and I see blackness of
darkness; a way that loses itself in thick
light. I look along the way of the believing, and I see it growing brighter and
brighter unto the per-cet day. Excuse
me, man of the world, but you proveke
me; you make my blood hot. Why do
you ask me to go such a course? Pleasure, just now? Yes, but look at the
end. "I see no end." Neither do I, and
that is the reason I prefer the lighted But the way of the ungodly shall perthat is the reason I prefer the lighted path. "For the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the un-godly shall perish."

Next Lesson .- "The King in Zion.

any tighter on the hips? and finish the back with a mere suggestion of gathers, just enough to conceal the opening, the requisite low being obtained by the bias slope. The effect of this lanovation will be to make visible an unbroken outline of the wenter's form from waist to ankles, or in a princess gown from neck to ankles. To increase the clinging quality of the skirt it will be lined with a light walding so as to dispense DR. JAMES CRICHTON BROWN, in studying the vital statistics of old England, finds that while the main ing quanty of the skirt it will be fined with a light wadding, so as to dispense with another underskirt. If this extreme clinging style is to cone in yogue, it will necessarily put an end to the train. All these new ideas may make up a delightful prospect for the woman who has the figure for it, but what about those who may be a pure for it. duration of life has been extended by lessening the mortality among infants and young folks, the average number of old people is not correspondingly increased, and that the infirmities of old age are taking possession of men those who may be so unfortunate as to be either too slender or too stout? We shall soon after forty-five years of use. short, there is too much premature old age with a degenerative class of see; as I said in my opening sentence, the lot of a women of fashion is not al-ways such a happy one as the world is inclined to believe. diseases due to debility and senility When men get to work, it seems they work themselves out too fast trying SPURGEON, like Grant, loyed a good to keep up with the pace of progress in what is called modern civilization. eigar, and he smoked almost as many of THE law-breaker may not boast him-self an early riser, but he is quite apt to be up before the Judge.

A MAN fell dead in Manchester, Va., a few days ago, in a grave which he was digging for another.

STORMY JORDAN Career of Iowa's Most Notorious Saloonic

and Law-Brenker.
"Stormy" Jordan, writes an Ottuniwa (Iowa) correspondent, is known all over the State and In many

other States. Without him the courts of Iowa might run out of business. Liston McMillen, of Oskaloosa, has carried "Stormy's" which are now legion, into Uncle Sam's judicial domain by a petition for habeas corpus. The petition recites that in 1885, 1886, and 1887 'Stormy" was prosecuted in the Circuit and District Courts of Wapello County for selling intoxicating liquors and keeping liquors with intent to sell in violation of the State prohibitory law. The record entries in these various cases, as copied into this petition, show that these cases include almost all varieties of action permissible under the Iowa statutes -infunctions against further selling decree to abate nuisance, fines for contempt in violating the injunction, and also indictment and sentence of p. nishment thereunder. There are three \$1,000 fines and a

gating some \$6,500, and sentences of



imprisonment for eighteen months ments provide that if the fines are not paid "Stormy" shall be confined at hard labor at the rate of three and one-third dollars per day until the work out the fines alone would quire "Stormy" to do hard labor for about five and a half years, while if the imprisonment part is added the total is about seven years. This is a long sentence, but "Stormy" has defied the law longer than that, and if he is compelled to pay the sentence with "hard labor" he will do more work than in the forty years that have elapsed since he arrived to man-Governor Larrabee suspended these judgments provided "Stormy" would

eave the State and not engage again in the business in Iowa. at first to accent and with his 250 pounds of avoirdupois he was allowed to languish in jail. Jordan's friends wanted to intercede with the Gover-nor, but "Stormy" declared he would rather rot in the city bastile than show signs of repentance or make any promises. A few weeks of daylight through his prison bars satisfied him. Then he came to Governor Larrabee on bended knees, and as a result of the interview "Stormy" was given his that he would leave the State, and as long as the liquor law was on the ta ute books he would never engage in the traffic nor frequent the places where liquor was sold. He went to Omaha, but longed for the old saloon in Ottumwa. Then he came back, and the original package decision blotted out from memory all his promises. He respond his "Corn Exchange," a less pretentious term than his old name, which he kept under the old Chicago, Burlington & Quincy depot. The "Corn Exchange" is a gilded malace of sin. It is on one of the principal streets, and is fur-nished in solid marble and mahogany. The bar alone is said to be worth \$10,000.

"Stormy" has a checkered career. He came to Ottumwa from an obscure Ohio town, where twenty years ago he was a packing house cinploye. He had a hudable ambition to engage in business of his own, and started an agricultural implement establishment with a stock of wet goods on the side. He found that cocktails were more profitable than "check-rowers" and discarded the latter en-tirely. He then encounced himself in the basement underneath the old Chicago, Burlington and Quincy depot and began selling whisky on a big scale. He is on the shady side of 50. and on the streets would be taken for a United States Senator. He lives in modest white cottage a few blocks from the "Corn Exchange."

A Bonanza.

"That dime is only worth 5 cents," said the groceryman to Johnny. Fizzletop.

"How's that?" "It's got a hole in it." "So a hole in a dime is good for 5 ents?"

"Just so." "Then give the dime back to me. I'll punch another hole in it, and then it will be worth 10 cents. By thunder, I'll punch six holes in it and then it will be worth 30 cents. I'll have money to throw at the birds pretty soon."—Texas Siftings.

Giant Squids Are Good Eating. Giant squids or calamaries are iten. They are ferocious creatures and it is of them that so many stories told as to their attacking boats and even ships. They weigh sometimes many thousands of pounds, having two enormously long tentacles with which to seize prey and eight shorter ones to hold it all armed with enormously powerful suckers. These animals possess an approach to a brain, inclosed in a cartilaginous skull. One of them would furnish food for a frigate.

Not Exactly a Trlumph. "Did you score a triumph at your debut last night?" "Well, not exactly."

"Were you recalled after your solo?"
"N-no; but the manager made me o out⊣igain."

hat was in bad taste." "He thought it was in good taste He made me go out and thank the audience for having listened to me. -Texas Siftings.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK

Important Decisions by the Supreme Court—Michigan Insurance of 1891—A Sency Woman's Work with Rat Poison— Watching for Typhus Fever Suspects.

From Far and Near. R. E. PRATT, a prominent citizen of

East Tawas, dropped dead of heart THE ice in the Saginaw Bay around

Sebewaing is piled up in rugged masses, presenting a picturesque sight. AT the last regular examination of teachers at Pontiae 100 applicants were examined and sixty-six were granted. thirl grade certificates, four second-grade and one first grade. Nineteen

THERE is nothing quite so disappointing in this world as a lack of results; consequently the Sonoy woman who carefully buttered some homemade bread with rough on rats and laid it around the barns and stables, ought not

to feel discouraged. She gathered one rat, three cats and twenty-sever hens rat, three cats and twenty sever hens the next morning.

The Secretary of the State Board of Health has notified the health officers of those places that passengers on the steamer Gellert exposed to measles and a suspected case of typhus arrived at New York March 14 are destined for Detroit and Montague. He has forwarded the names of the persons supposed to have been exposed.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER MAGILL'S

posed to have been exposed.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER MAGHLE'S advance statement of the Michigan business of the life and casualty companies, not including co-operative and assessment companies, for the year ending Dec. 31 last, includes the following statistics: Life companies, number of policies issued, 30,837; amount, \$23,-288,955.06; premiums received during the year, \$3,503,490,63; losses paid, \$1,021,117.45; losses incurred, \$989,-106.64. Cusualty, fidelity, and miscellaneous companies, amount of policies issued, \$39,045,031.29; premiums received, \$284,865.44; losses paid, \$102,-321.17; losses incurred, \$11,829.77.

The Supreme Court has recently THE Supreme Court has recently

handed down two decisions of universal interest to Michigan people. One sustains the validity of the mortgage tax law. Each member of the court filed a separate opinion. Chief Justice Morse and Justice McGrath concurred in the pain cultion, which was written by Jusand Justice McGrath concurred in the main opinion, which was written by Justice Montgomery, while Justices Grant and Long dissented. The opinion filed by Justice Montgomery sustains the following propositions: That the law was legally passed; that applies to mortages in force at the time of its passage; that it applies to mortages owned by non-residents; that it applies to savings banks and insurance companies, and mortages held by them must be assessed as real estate and deducted from the mort ages head by them must be assessed as real estate and deducted from the capital stock of the institutions. Neither the mortgage tax nor the usury law prohibits persons from agreeing who shall pay the tax on the mortgage interest, even though the tax and interest combined exceed 8 per cent., which is the limit of interest which can be contracted under the which can be contracted under the Michigan usury law. The other decis-ion was in an insurance case. Chas. H., hall had a policy of insurance in the Concordia Insurance Company upon pickled eggs." In a fire, \$400 worth of eggs in vats were destroyed, together with \$600 worth out of the vats, but pickled and crated for shipment. The route to relied into high the workless will be the country and the workless will be the country and the supplied into high the workless well as the country and the supplied into high the supplied the country and the points relied upon by the appellant were;
1. Other insurance upon the same property without notice to the company;
2. Proofs of loss were not furnished within the thirty days conditioned in the policy; 3. That if the policy was not void for these reasons, the insured should recover only for loss sustained upon eggs actually in the pickling vat, as it was "pickled eggs" that the policy covered. The plaintiff won upon all counts. points relied upon by the appellant were: counts.

On account of the stread of scarlet fever, and diphtheria in Dearborn the schools have been ordered closed by the health officer.

A FIRE at Escanaba destroyed the stock of the Sutherland Shoe Company, Susan Stonehouse's store, and Justice Stonehouse's office, library and records,

C. D. BEOWN, a Lansing stair-builder, lost an eye. A piece of steel from the face of his hammer struck him upon the left eye, destroying his sight. upon the left eye, destroying his sight.

THE chemical department of the
State Agricultural College has issued.
Professor Kedzie's paper upon the results of the sugar beet industry for
1881. It is a pamphlet of eighteen
pages, and can be obtained by addressing the secretary of the college.

WHEN Joseph Schwab's body wasfound beside the railroad track near
Saud Beach it was thought that he had
been struck by a train but since it has

Sand Heach it was thought that he had been struck by a train, but since it has been learned that he had \$300 in his pocket the previous evening and not a nickel when the body was picked up, foil play is suspected, and the officers are endeavoring to learn who was with nim about the time he was killed.

nim about the time he was killed.

Is August last, Herman B. Preston, a Locke Township, Ingham County, farmer, impersonated the holder of a mortgage on his farm, executed an assignment, and sold the mortgage through a Detroit real-estate agent for \$2,100. After the forgery was discovered, Preston cut two deformed fingers from his left hand to prevent his being identified by his victim. He was tried and convicted in the Circuit Court, however, and was sent to State Prison for seven years.

years.
CHARLES SPANIER was arrested at-Lansing for perjury. He is addicted to the drink habit, and the officers were anxious to convict parties for illegal sales of liquor to him. He made an affidavit to that effect, implicating cerndaylt to that effect, implicating certain parties, who were arrested, and, upon the trial, Spainer could remember nothing of it. His recollection was so I al as to warrant the belief that he had been tampered with, and the Presecuting Attorney proposes to make an example of such cases. an example of such cases.

an example of such cases.

Mis. N. McDonald, of Cooks, was seriously injured by a cow. She was placing some hay before it, when the vicious animal plunged forward, one horn bruising the lady's chest and the other penetrating below the eye and the sight may be destroyed.

ARENAC COUNTY is just at present passing through a struggle of the county seat war. The Standish Manufacturing Company and others have dop sited, \$3,000 in a bank toward building a court house and agreed to donate a doed of twelve lots for a site, providing that the county seat is removed from Omer to Standish. It will be voted in April.

A NAUBINWAY lady, on the witness

A NAUBINWAY lady, on the witness stand the other day, gave her age as 37. "You must have married when quite young," remarked a cross-questioning lawyer. "Your oldest son was 23 when he died, and that was three years ago." Mrs. Mathida Hutchison, who resides near the light-house in Fort Gratiot, left her three small children, the oldest being a girl of. 6, alone in the house, while she went down town. The house, while she went down town. The fire getting low, and the children becoming cold, the little girl started to replen-ish it with some wood and coal oil, the result being that the dress of the little girl became ignited. She was terribly burned, and died after, lingering in agony for three hours. agony for three hours.

RECOLLECTIONS

Opening of the Grea: Prelude to the Wai Bissell and Richardson-The Leaders n Both Sides-Bissell's Controversy with Jest Davis.

Old-Time Politicians.

year 1856 was a most remarkable one in Illinois politics. It was in that year that the present Republican party was organized, with Fremont and Day-ton at the head of its electoral ticket. The Chairman of the Senate Commit-The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, Judge Dougias, and the Chairman of the House-Committee, Col. William A. Richardson, were both Hilmoisars, 16th a long time in Congress, wheel-norses in all campaigns, and each with a great and enthusiastic following: Fearlessness was a traft common to beth. They determined to meet the issue squarely and without finching. At Cincinnat! Col. Richardson headed the Democratic delegation, and with it worked carnestly to secure the Fresidential nomination for Douglas. Though receiving a flattering support,

Though receiving a flattering support immediately on Mr. Buchanan's vote reaching a majority the Senator tele-graphed a withdrawal of his name and immediately entered the canvass in ad-

immediately entered the canvass in advocacy of the tightet.

By one accord the Democratic nomination for Governor fell to Col. Richardson, and with almost equal unanimity—the Republicans nominated Wm. H. Bissell, the former residing in Quincy, the latter in Believille. Richardson was a latter in Belleville. Richardson was a powerfully built man, raw-boned, with keen gray eyes under shaggy eye-brows, somewhat careless in dress, a strong grasp, and a manly man's suite. Bissell, in his Congressional days, was as complete a contrast as one would ordinarily see. He was of medium size, oben, share, eyent a tuit of black of hears have eyent a tuit of black dinarily see. He was of medium size, clean-sh.ven, except a trift of black beard coming down an inch or so upon his check, natty in his apparel, straight, active in movement, and of very pleasing address. In speaking he was proclese, narrowly escaping affectation, always rhetorical, and sometimes crutorical. At the Belleville bar, where he practiced with such legal luminaries as John Reynolds, Lyman and George Trumbull, Gustayus Koerner, Jehu Baker, W. H. Underwool, H. K. S. O'Melveny-Joseph Gillespie, Murray Morrison, James Shields, W. H. Snyder, Philip B. Fouke, and others of like dis-



W. H. FISSELL GUSTAVUS KOERNER

tingu shed character, he was held in the highest respect and admiration. At the time of his nomination, however, and indeed, through the remainder of his areet, he was an almost heipless invalid. But one speech was delivered by him in the canvass, and that was from his chair at a meeting in Belleville. Richardson was a Kentuckian, about 45 years of age. He was eight or ten years a member of the Legistature, and in 1844 was Speaker of the House. When the Mexican war broke out he raised a

in 1844 was Speaker of the House. Whom the Mexican war broke out he raised a company, served as Captain, and on the field of Buona. Vista was promoted by the unanimous vote of his regiment. Returning, he was, in 1847, elected to Congress, where he served until hominated for Governor, when he resigned.

Col. Bissell was a New-Yarker, born in 1811, and therefore about the same age as his competitor. He was educated for the medical profession, graduating in Philodelphia in 1834, and practiced in Illinois till 1840, when he was admitted

in Philadelphia in 1834, and practiced in Illinois till 1840, when he was admitted to the bar. Like Richardson, he went to the Mexican war as a Capiain, was promoted on the field of Buena Vista, and returning was a member of Congress from 1849 to 1855.

These, then, were the generals: For President and Governor, Fremont and Bissell on one side and Buchanan and Blebardson, on the other. The lines

Bissell on one side and Buchanan and Richardson on the other. The lines were closely drawn, and the eampaign opened. From Galena to Cairo, from the Wabash to the Mississippi, recounded the "dreadful note of preparation." Soon the State was a conflegration of enthusiasm and excitement. Binna yo hear the slogan? Tis the Douglas and his men!" was inscribed on the banners of the Demoeracy. "Froe States, free speech, freescribed on the banners of the Democracy: "Free States, free speech, freedom and Fremont," rang out from anidst the clangor of the Republican brass bands. Clubs were organized public documents were in demand. The exploits of the "great Pathinder," his hardships in exploring the pamphlets and scattered broadcast. The life and scruces of James Buchanan, the old public functionary, found equal crulation among the people. State committee rooms of both partice scaibilited the greatest activity, and at frequent sessions the details of the canvass were culation among the pie. State committee rooms of both parties exhibited the greatest activity, and at frequent sessions the details of the canvass were gone over with the utmost care, reports received from the different districts and received from the different districts and counties, and public speakers assigned to the several localities where it was supposed they would do the most good. Mr. Douglas placed himself wholly at the disposal of the Democratic committee, and no amount of physical tension was too great for his massive, tircless constitution. The home talent enumged constitution. The home talent engaged on the Democratic side embraced the cleven candidates for electors, among whom were A. M. Herrington, Charles H. Constable, Samuel M. Moulton, Orlando B. Ficklin, Wm. A. J. Sparks, and



the then rising young orator, John A. the trein rising young orator, John A. Logan, together with a host of speakers, many of whom have since reached more or less distinction. The Republican electoral ticket was made up of names like John M. Palmer, Leonard Swett, William P. Kellogg, Henry P. H. Bromwell, Ebenezer Pock and Richard Vatos

Yates.
In their nominations for county officers, members of the Legislature, Circuit Judges and Congress, both par-Circuit Judges and Congress both par-ties put up the very best material that could be brought in the field. Many of these were pleasing and earnest speak-ers. The members of Congress elected that year were E. B. Washburne, John E. Farnsworth, Owen Lovejoy, William F. Kellogg, Republicans, and Isaac N. Morris, Thomas L. Harris, Aaron Shaw, Robert Smith and Samuel S. Marshall,

Wm. C. Goudy, John T. Stuart, Wm. J. Allen, John R. Eden, Wm. F. Thornton, John Dougherty, David M. Woodson, Silas L. Bryan, Chauncoy L. Higbee, Wm. R. Morrison, Stophen A. Huribut, Don Morrison, James C. Robinson, Wm. B. Anderson, Zadoc Casey—all of whom had a State reputation, and some of whom became known to the country at large.

largo. Conspicuous among the Republican Conspicuous among the Republican speakers were Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Leonard Swott, Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Gillespie, Richard J. Oglesby, Norman B. Judd, Shelby M. Cullom, Gustavus Koerner, E. M. Hainea, Casper Butz, Wm. B. Plato, Thos. J. Henderson, Cyrus Epler and John Wools

It is enough to say of the standing of



E. B. W. SHIDERNE RICHARD VATES

the gentlemen whose names are given above that more than forty are on the roll of membership in Congress, and many distinguished themselves in the great civil war, whilst others have been governors, judges and representatives of the government abroad.

Of course the press took a zealous part in the great campaign. "Long John" Wentworth of the Chicago Democrat, "Deacon" Bross of the Tribune, Andrews and Shumen of the Journal

ocrat, Deacon Bross of the Tribune, Andrews and Shumen of the Journal, Baker and Phillips of the Spring-field Journal, Baliache of the Alton Telegraph, Niles of the Belleville Advo-cate, Morrison of the Quincy Journal, Footo of the Bloomington Pantagraph, Foots of the Bloomington Pantagraph; were am ug the principal editors, while the Democracy was represented by such journalists as Sheahan of the Chicago Times (Mr. Douglas' home organ), Lamphier and Walker of the Springfield Register, Bond of the Carlyle Democrat, Brooks of the Quincy Herald, Geo. T. Brown of the Alton Courier, and many others.

Brown of the Alton Courier, and many others.

Soon after his return, to Congress, after the Mostean war, Col. Bissell, in Füllogizing the Illinois soldiers, offended Senator Jefferson Davis, who construed Bissell's remarks to apply sareastically to the froops from Mississippi. Davis commanded the First Mississippi. Davis inent and Bissell the Scond Illinois at Buena Vista. Davis' regiment fought with unquestioned bravery in the engagement and was severely cut up. Davis himself, being somewhat seriously wounded, but Bissell with, as was supposed, the Mississippians in his mind, made reference to the comparative valor of the Northern and Southern volunteers in a way, to say the least, that did no injustice to the Illinoisans. Davis promptly challenged Bissell and Bissell promptly challenged Bissell and Bissell promptly chaining disself and bisself as promptly accepted. The correspondence was short, sharp and decisive. Point the challenged party Bisself had the choice of terms and weapons. He selected muskets at twenty pices, for in selected musicets at twenty pieces, for in a quarrel growing out of a question of courage he was determined to leave nothing undone to show his grit. Col. Bissell was brin fall of pluck and Davis was no less brive. Both would probably have been killed had the duel been fought, but the sceouds intervened, further correspondence ensued, and arbitration resulted in the withdrawar of the hostile notes in the erder of their dates.

tration resulted in the withdrawal of the hostile notes in the order of their dates. The full details of this affair of honor were never given to the public; the matter was quiteed and soon for gotten. Now, the Constitution of Illinois contained a provision requiring every executive officer, before assuming his duties, to take an oath that he had never sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel. Some active Democrat who had been burrowing in that document had run against this clause, and hurrled off to Sheahan, of the Chicago Times, to apprise him of the big find, but was surprised to hear the older are also pouglas pooh-poehed the whole matter. He likened the case to that of Judge Trumbull, who had been elected to Con-



der substantially similar arcumstances. I names to those by whom they were But behind all this were two other im- first discovered and introduced into portant points; first, that the challenge and acceptance having been withdrawn; and the case left as though no belligerent correspondence had taken place, it was purely a matter of conscience with Col. Bissell whether he could take the

col. Bissel whether he could take the oath or not.

As the day of election approached the excitement gained in intensity. In the previous Presidential contest, 1852, the vote had stood: Pierce, Democrat, 80, 597; Sectt, Whig, 64,934; Hale, Abolition, 9,996. It was generally assumed that the Abolition vote would go to Bisself for Governor. But the great number of Virginians, Kentuckians and Tennesseems who had been "old Whigs," and who had now attached themselves to the fortunes of Douglas, made the contest exceedingly doubtful from a national point of view. Besides, the growth of Illinois in population, and the accersions to the polling strength by young non coming to their majority, were exoath or not. men coming to their majority, were ex pected to make an increase of from 80;control 100,000 in the calculations of both sides: that every person throughout the State with the right of suffrage who could go or be taken to the polls would surely vote.

In these days communication between the matter and other parts of the State.

the capital and other parts of the State was much slower than it is now, and it was saveral weeks before the result could be fully known. Eag mess to know how the election had gone seems a faint term as applied to the interest of the people, but at length it was ascertained that Buchann had carried the electorial vote and Bissell had been elected Governor. The Presidential vote stood: Buchanan, 105,348; Fremont, 93,189; Fillmore, 37,444. Buchanan's plurality, 9,150. The full vote for Governor is not accessible where this is written, but Bissell's majority the capital and other parts of the State

Democrats.

Among the distinguished Democratic uniteers. His condition was much worse campaigners were John A. Metlernand, than was generally thought, but this Esher F. Linder, James W. Singleton, was carefully concealed from the public.

At the time of the election Col. Bissell required the attention of a rurse as much as an infant would. He had become, under his sufferings, morose and poevish. The removal of the invalid to poevish. The removal of the invalid to the capital was accomplished laboriously, but quietly, and in a sitting posture at the mansion, the Governor-elect took the each of office and assumed his duties. During his residence there he was perhaps as many as half a dozen times outside the Governor's house for a ride, but all knew Bissell was a dying man. He survived till Morch, 1860, and died in the mansion, being succeeded for the in the mansion, being succeeded for the remainder of his term, ten months, by Lieut. Gov. John Wood, of Quincy.

#### AN ANCIENT FARM. HOUSE

What the French Rostelries Were Like in the Middle Ages.

The houses of the farmers and the country people differed then as now, according to their rank and prosperity, and also according to the district they inhabited, says the Fortnightly Review. The yeoman farmer, and even the well-to-do husbandman, dwelt in a solid house of brick or stone, tiled or slated, with a pived yard separating it from the barns, the out-houses, the dairy and cattle pens. The farm house, which in England was always constructed with a southern aspect, as invariably faced the east in Aquitaine, while to the rear, well open to the west, was a long tiled veranda, where in winter afterneons the hemp-picking, the wool-carding, etc., was done. Within, the carding, etc., was done. Within, the yast kitchen glowed in the light of the fire—almost as unexthinguishable as the vestal virgin's. Peat, coal and wood were each abundantly employed and for a trifling rent, generally paid in kind, the lord of the manor would permit the farmers on his land to cut their turves from his bog or their boughs from his forest. Fuel was not only actually but relatively cheaper in the middle ages than today, for the bogs were not drained in those days, the forest covered great expanses, and the cost of carriage nade it almost impossible to transport their produce. In almost every shire of France and England the sup-ply of fuel was in excess of the demand.

mand.

This hospitable fire flured up a chimney proportioned to its size, lighting the huge brick oven, the iron fire-dogs, the bellows, shovel, gridiron, ladles, caldrons, sauce-pans, mortar, tain pails and other utensils that stood on the brackets of the hearth; and irradiating the brass and copper pots, the metal candlesticks; the lamp, the lantern, the not unirequent silver beaker, and the glass drinking cups that were ranged on the chests and cupboards round the walls. Near this fire stood a high-broked settle, the master's ingle corner, and under the great mantel of the chimney narrower benches were set in the brick. Within easy reach of the hearth a deep oak chest held the logs for burning. It was generally matched by a handsome wedding chest with carved or painted front, long enough to contain a grown person full length (as the readers of "Ginerya" will mournfully remember). but more usually filled, it must be admitted, with the best clothes, the trinkels and the savings of the household. The registers of the Chateler record no crime so common as the oreaking open of such wenting chests. and it is surprising how many clasps or jewels, girdles of pearls, golden headdresses and rings and purses full of gold were stolen from quite hum ble households. Our forefathers in vested their capital in cups or trink-ets of precious metal, pretty to look at, easy to hide, and readily con-verted into cash when necessity demanded a sacrifice.

Names of Plants.

Sames of Plants:
The number of countries which have contributed their quota to the nomenclature of English plants is legion. Beginning with France we have the dent de lion—lion's tooth—whence we derive our dandelion. The flaw the luce again, which Mr. The flower-de-luce, again, which Mr. Dyer thinks was a name applied to the iris, comes to us through the French fleur de Louis-tradition asserting that this plant was worn as a device by King Louis VII. of France. Buckwheat is derived from the Dutch word bockweit, and adder's tongto from a word in the same language, adde stong. In like manner the name tulip is traceable to the word in the Persian language signifying a turban. So, too, our English word lilac is nothing more than an anglicized form of another word in the Persian tongue, namely, lilag.

A large number of plants owe their names to those by whom they were other climes. The fuchsia stands in debted for its name to Leonard Fuchs. an eminent German botanist, and the dahlia was so named in honor of a Swedish botanist named Dahl. long list of plant names might be formed which bear what might be termed animal and bird prefixes-as. for example, horse beans, horse chestnuts, dog violets and dog roses; cats' faces, a name applied to the plant known to botanical students as the viola tricolor; cat's eyes, veronica chamædrys; cats' tails and catkins. The goose grass is known to the country people in Northamptonshire as pig tail, and in Yorkshire a name given to the fruit of the orategus

oxyacuntha is bull horns.

Many plant names have been suggested by the feathered race, particularly goose tongue, cuckoo buds (mentioned by Shakspeare), cuckoo flowrs, stork's bill and crane's bill. One of the popular names of the arum is 'parson in the pulpit," and a Devon-shire term for the sweet scabriosis is 'mournful widow." The campion is not infrequently called "plum pudding," and in the neighborhood of Torquay it is not unusual to hear fir cones spoken of as "oysters."

The Lily,

The calla lily is being cultivated in he swamp regions of Florida as an sculent. The Department of Agriesculent. culture is interested in experiments being made in its culture, as it is said to be a strong rival of the potato. and equal to it in many respects.

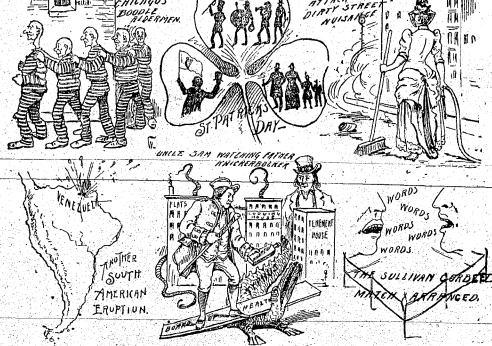
He Wanted to Know. "I see," remarked Mr. Stockyard, of

Chicago, "that the Venus de Milo is be here during the Fair."
"De Milo," replied Mr. Riverscomb thoughtfully; "I don't know that I ver heard of her. What's her spe-

cialty?" -Puck.

CHICAGO WOMEN NUISANGE

THOUGHTS AND THINGS PICTURED.



TREATING TYPHUS.

How New York Patients Are Cared For at the North Brother Island Hospital. When a contagious disease is contracted in New York City, the patient is immediately hustled off to the contagious disease hospitul at North Brother Island.

North Brother Island is at the ex-North Brother Island is at the extreme north end of the archipelago in the East River, and is dotted with institutions for the suffering and the criminal of the city. It is cut off from the Fordham shore by only 700 yards of water, too short a distance, and the control of the city to the control of the city to the control of the city to the perhaps, for absolute safety to the inhabitants of the city. Yet the girth of water which divides it from the shore is an effective guarantee against

anything but a general epidemic.

The Health Department hospital boat Franklin Edson, which has left the Reception Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth street, daily for the past eight weeks, invariably conveying one or two or more afflicted pas sengers for North Brother Island, has had on every trip to pass this string

of refuges.
North Brother Island is the dumping ground for typhus-stricken pa-tients. It is scarcely twelve acres in extent, and with South Brother Island, a little less in size, almost fills the Sound opposite 138th street. It is not unlike a reclaimed sand bank. In combating the typhus epidemic the Health Department has erected a number of walled tents on North Brother Island for the treatment both of suffering and convalescent patients. The plan of housing patients in open structures of this kind is comparatively modern, and some eminent authorities claim that more likely to be cured in structures of this character than in brick or stone buildings. In tents, the authorities claim, the ventilation is better, as the patients in them en-joy the advantage of a constant cir-culation of pure, air without being corners of what is now the Fifth exposed to may draughts. Chief Ward, much as other boys grew up

antining until a state of convalescence and cure was reached.

"Now, let us suppose," said Mr. Craig, "that Dr. Edson has received notice by postal card addressed to the

Health Board from a tenement house

in this city that a certain person, say

7-year-old child, is suffering from

contagious disease of some kind. Dr. Edson sends an expert examiner

determine the disease. The disease is determined as searlet fever. The physician finds that the child is at-

tending school. He decides that it must be removed from home. The

mother protests. He gives her the

option of dressing and coming along with her child. Maybe she comes, maybe she doesn't. The child is taken in an ambulance, the house

disinfected and all clothes removed

in a wagon. The child is taken to the Willard Parker Hospital, where

the mother can remain until the pa-

tient is discharged. Just as soon as

Dr. Edson has notice of the case he

sends to the principal of the school

the child attended notice of the out-break of the disease and instruction not to allow any members of the fam-

"If the case was defined as one of

typhus the patient would be taken in an ambulance to the foot of East

Sixteenth street to the Reception Hospital. Here the patient would

undergo a special system of disinfection established by the board. The

hospital itself is protected from the

his clothing and effects are left in the

other section for 'baking' or destruction as the department may see fit."

Mr. Craig thus described the proc-

ily to attend.

the department immediately to

with bichloride of-mercury, includng inclosure of the effects in a retort, which absolutely renders them safe for use on a future occasion. The latter, of course, means absolute de-struction by burning.

This is also a recognized system in the transmission of patients to North Brother Island. Half of the Recep-tion Hospital rests on the dock, and patients have merely to be shifted out of it into the little steamer Franklin Edson that conveys them up the Sound. The vessel is a miniature hospital and everything is provided in it for the comfort of the patient.

On approaching North Brother Island a system of signals is inter-changed between the boat and the hore. A long and a short whistle from the steamer announce that ty phus is on board the little vessel three short blasts announce small pox; two, scarlet fever; and four, measics. Yesterday afternoon fortu-nately it was a long shrill whistle, which meant that there was a clean bill of health on board, and none were more thankful than the overworked officials.

THE INDICTED ALDERMEN.

The Record of the Chicago Councilmen Charged with Boodling.
William J. O'Brien, Alderman of



w. J. o'Bargs. he came to Chicago with his mother, his father being

bartender, and finally got a saloon of

about it, fled to Canada. From there he returned to Chicago in 1876.

elected last spring.
D. R. O'Brion.
Daniel R. O'Brien, Alderman of the Twenty-third Ward, is a product

of that peculiar

known as "Goose Island." He is 35.

years old, and was

born in what is now

the First Ward, but

his parents soon

moved to the North

Side, and he grew

up in the péculiar

political and moral atmosphere which

existed and still

existed and Still D exists in the North

Franklin street saloons. He got what

education he has received at the old Kinzle School, and went into politics at an early age. He was first em-ployed in the office of the North Town

Clerk, and afterward became North

Fown Clerk himself. He was elected

Alderman six years ago, and has been

ONE OF THE TENTS USED BY PATIENTS.

Clerk Craig explained the course of there before and have since. At the

been elected a year ago through the votes of the young men of the ward. Nicholas Cremer. Nicholas or "Nic" Cremer Nichotas or May which he now represents in the Council. He was

born in Sherman street thirty-two years ago, when his father was a small he grew up extended the business until it assumed fair proportions. He was educated at proportions. the Jones school, at the corner of

A CREMER and Plymouth place, and at the death of his father inherited considerable property, the lot on which his Sherman street home was located becoming in time extremely valuable. Ald, Cremer had, until he was elected to the Council, enjoyed a good reputa-tion and stood well among the Ger-man residents, of whom his father was one of the oldest in Chicago.

Philip Jackson. Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, was born in the old First Ward of Chicago in 1856, of

Hebrew parentage. He started in makage, being first a newsboy and then born in Gloucester,
Mass., thirty-eight
years ago, his people being fisher
folk, and he warked
) smacks which belong to that port.
When 16 years old
he came to Chicago
the defendance of this, he opened an insurance and real-estate office in the ward he now represents in the Council, and has been engaged in that business ever since. He was elected to the

> again last spring.
> J. F. Dorman John F. Form n, Alderman of the enth Ward, was born in Germany forty years ago. He came to Chi-cago with his parents when a and received education in the Lutheran parish schools of the southwest section Rthe winter of 1887 88 he was one o

tives of the Fifth Senatorial District at Springfield. He has been a committeeman from his ward for a number of years, has annointive the City Hall and other public offices and has been more or less of a local politician for a long time. He was treatment to which a typhus patient time of the fire he happened to be in elected to the Council a year ago. was subjected from the time of quar- jail on complaint of a young woman,

jail on complaint of a young woman, and the prisoners accused of the lesser offenses being liberated on that occasion to save their lives, he estiron-worker He

caped and proceeded to get as far away from Chicago as he could. He landed in Boston, where he became a four years ago, and four years ago, and came to South Chihis own. O'Brien got into trouble with the Boston authorities, and, rather than have further difficulty time employed in time employed in the rolling mills of 1876. the Illinois Three years ago he was elected Alder-man of the Sixth Ward, and was re-came prominent in came prominent in labor organizations, with which

many years identified, and was elected to the Council in 1889, when South Chicago was annexed to the city. He was re-elected two years ago.

#### HE SAVED WASHINGTON.

Thomas O. Harter Prevented Lee fr Entering the Capital. When Jerry Simpson, in the course of his remarks on the floor of the



street by a high fence. Once within the building the patient is stripped of all clothing and put into one section, where he is kept for transmission to the island. The rooms are divided by a galvanized partition, and the seventeenth Ward, is a native of score. It is now but a little over the company of the seventeenth ward, is a mative of score. It is now but a little over the company of the seventeenth ward, is a mative of score. It is now but a little over the company of the seventeenth ward, is a mative of score. It is now but a little over the company of the seventeenth ward, is a mative of score. It is now but a little over the score of the seventeenth ward, is a mative of the seventeenth ward, is a mative of the seventeenth ward, is a mative of score. It is now but a little over the seventeenth ward, is a mative of score of the seve of the rebellion 30 years old, and is a graduate of the Kansas. He continued:

ing and effects are left in the 30 years old, and is a graduate of the Kansas. He continued tion for baking' or destruction for baking' or destruction in the department may see fit." local public schools. He is a lawyer, have general Pope from destruction in the graduate of the processing and destroying, five years ago. He is now serving from capture by the relationary. He The former is a system of disinfection his first term in the Council, having was a man in the employ of the Se-

cret Service, and went through the lines into Richmond, entered the rebel army, becoming a spy, and got rebel army, becoming a spy, and got intelligence that would save the army of Pope. As soon as he obtained the intelligence, he worked his way through the rebel lines, swam the river, got across safely, and informed General Pope of the danger which menaced him. And he has evidence to show for it, being the signatures of Generals Pope and Sigel."

DEER CAPTURED BY TRICKS.

How South American Indians, Lay in a Supply of Ventson.

The manner in which the South American Indians hunt deer in the Cordilleras is very interesting and somewhat ingenious. They first ascertain the locality in which the animals congregate to graze, and then the men, women and children of the trite make extensive preparations to hem in the herd. In order to cause a stampede they blow horns, yell and make other bewildering and outland-ish noises. As a natural consequence the frightened deer quit their grazing places. They form in line in regular marching order, the elder males leading the way, followed by the females and young, while the rear of the column is brought up by the young bucks, who act as protectors to the centers.

The Indians now close in upon them, seeing which the animals pre-pare to do battle for their lives. The hunters then proceed to prepare the instruments of destruction, consisting of large lances, resinous torches

and nooses fixed to long poles.

The worst enemy of the deer is the jaguar and wildcat, and their ani-mosity to them is such that they have been known to leap over a hun-ter in order to attack either of these feline foes. The Indians, knowing this, employ it to great advantage during these hunts. The women stuff a number of jaguar and cat skins, which are placed in prominent positions on the edges of precipices, in full view of the deer. Immediately the bucks make a violent effort to get at them, in order to hurl them into the abyss beneath, but are thus treated themselves by the wily hunters, who push them over the cliff, where they are quickly hamstrung or otherwise disabled by the women, who are stationed below. After the first onslaught on the stuffed figures, the remaining deer seem to recognize the fact that they have been trick and huddle together, awaiting other attack.

Then the Indians throw light torches among them and a panh h-sues. They make desperate efforts to escape, but the relentless hunters drive them over the crags until they see that a sufficient number have been captured—usually four or five hundred. They do not usually harm the females and fawns and also allow a few bucks to escape. Very seldom is a doc killed, and if a doc fawn is captured it is immediately liberated. The fiesh is eaten by the Indians and also carried to the villages to be sold.

#### NEBRASKA'S BUILDING.

It Is of a Unique Romanesque Style. arrangement combines to a remarkarrangement combines to a plantage able degree the qualities of utility, beauty, and small cost for construction. The building will cover 9,652 square feet, not including a large veranda on the side adjoining the little lake. The agricultural and general exhibit is to be arranged in a hall Council first three years ago, and ran 100x00 feet. Facing the exhibit ball on the first flour are offices, balconies, and a lobby.

The second story has another large

hall for art and educational exhibits



NEBRASKA'S WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING The height to the top of the dome is 84 feet, while the extreme dimensions are 100x112 feet. The cost of the building will be not less than \$15,000.

A Helpful Virginia Girl.

In the family of George Munday, living between Waterford and Wheatland, the father, mother, a son and daughter were all down with the grip, leaving only the youngest daughter, Florence, about 13 years of age, to aid the rest. She attended to the household duties and the sick, and for two or three days fed and curried six borses, fed and milked six cows, and also walked through the snow about a quarter of a mile carrying corn, and when she reached them, feeding it, with straw and fodder, to thirty head of cattle. Having to go to a neigh-bor to send for a doctor for one of her sick, their condition was discovered. and of course, there was plenty of helpafterward.—Richmond Dispatch.

What's in a Name? The lady was talking to an old friend about the marriage of her daughter to a wealthy man.

"I understand," said the friend, that Madge has married very well. "Oh, yes," replied the gratified mother, "very well, indeed." "But he had such a peculiar name;

Frizzlewiggle, wasn't it?"

"Yes."
"That's perfectly horrid, don't you think?"
"Well," hesitated the mother, "it

doesn't sound very melodious, possi bly, but it is perfectly heautiful on a check."—Detroit Free Press.

In the case of the anarchists, the Supreme Court decides that the rule of the common law, that a defendant must be present when sentence is passed upon him and has the right to object to the sentence, applies only to the court that passes the sentence and not to the appellate court which vacates the sentence or judgment of the inferior court. This would seem to be almost too plain for serious

The Avalanche. O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Gray ling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Republican State Convention. A state convention of the republicans of Michigan, will be held at the Detroit Rink, Detroit, on Thursday, April 14, 1892. at 12 o'clock noon, for

the purpose of nominating electors of Soldier's Relief, President and vice-President of the United Stated, and electing four dele-gutes at lurge, and four alternate delegates at large to the republican national convention, to be held in Minneapolis, Tuesday, June 7, 1892; also for the purpose of selecting a chairman of the state central committee and two members thereof from each congress ional district, and the transaction of from the right channel. We trust the such other business as may properly

In compliance with the resolutions adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1880, the secretary of each county convention will forward to the secretary of the state central committee, Detroit, Mich. by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention are chosen, a certified list of such delegates as are entitled to seats in the state convention from their prespective counties.

JAMES RIGHTLIAN, Chairman,

WATE, BATES, Secretary.

Republican County Convention.

There will be held a Republican County Convention at the Court House in Granling, Friday April Sth., 1892, at 2 of clock P. M., for the election of a delegate to attend the Re-1892, at 2 o clock P M., for the election of a delegate to attend the Republican State fourcation to be field in the city of Perfoit. April 14th, and for such of the hysiness as may properly be brought before it.

The several townships will be entitled to the same representation as heretofore.

O PALMER.

Vil A. MASTRICS, istle ( Jan. Sec. Hites progress through the South is that of a "Conkerin" hero." But the

West will impela word to say at Chicago, all the Same: The debate on free wool in the House reminds one of the process of

Ex Secretary Bayard has written a most vigorque letter denouncing the free silvers off in the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland's silence is the

Judge Chipman says he voted against the silver bill inst Thursday on the nation to table it at the almost unanimous request of the business men of he larriet,—Ex.

Free wool fallodies an extension of free trade which puses the limits of a tariff for revenue only, and involves an almost regitable resort to direct taxation for the support of the national government 2

The maney flut goes abroad to pay for the labor of manufacturing one hundred million dollars worth of woolen goods, or tron goods, etc., is absolutely taken from the employment and pay of labor in this land.

According to Congressmen Bou-telle the Republicans voted for the consideration of the silver bill because o on record on that and they were determined also to put the Damocrats on record.

During the last congress it was "Czar Rued." Now it is "Dictator Crisp." America Triber thing about the business is that democrats have invented both of these pet names.—

McMillin broke, Inose on the wool bill and he went it the tariff like an infurlated fam, field and tall up. All he did was to exhaust himself. as the tariff manes intact. Pittsburgh Times.

The Republicans of Rhode Island. in their settle platform, denounce free coinale And free trade, and emplintically the light honest money, pro-tection and security. The Republicans of the introduction will do the same thing at himselfelis.

Sectionity. Not a smale democratic paper has yet remarked on the fact that the anthracite post trust has been formed without the glo ME the tariff. There is no duty of sulthracke coal, not a cent, and William of the most formidable trusteding been formed on this urticle of ceveryday use. - Iowa State Register.

When it copies to passing pension When the contest to passing pension Easter Legends and Customs' is spec-bills, the contest to be called inly interesting, and 'Easter Novel-Democratic House. In the three eve | Easter gifts one may want to make, tion in the history of the town. ning sessions that have been thus far Besides, there are splendid stories, held to consider pension bills not a sin- every department is full of good things, gle one has been passed. Buck Kilgore and there are over 200 handsome il-

voting and no one to object.

Finances of Grayling Township. The following figures show the diferent funds in hands of the Town dip Treasurer:

Contingent Fund, balance, chool Dist., No. 2. 93.61 do Unorganized territory, Road Dist. No. 1., do 2. do do do 3., do 4., do 5. Library Fund.

These figures do not tally with the stories circulated by the democracy during the past week. The authority for them is no better posted in county matters than he or they are on town ship, and it looks to us very much like

a scheme to turn investigation away

people will on next Monday elect a

Board that will do its duty in the way

of investigation. they trample on it without scruple. way the Republicans would not toler-

ate in their party.

While our buncombe-slinging conressmen are weeping large, bring that article is selling for ten cents a hundred pounds (cost of barrel deducted); so that this oppressive "tax" really amounts to nothing, minus two cents. Pretty rough on consumers, isn't it?—State Republican.

Uncle Jerry Rusk is trying to keep out the foot and mouth disease from this country. The good secretary of Agriculture does not seem to remember that the mouth disease broke out in the present Democratic Congress some time ago and Kilgore had the foot disease over a year ago, when he made his big kick.-Blade.

The vote in the House Thursday showed unexpected strength uguinst shearing w-pig-"Great cry, little the free coinage measure. But wheth-wool". vote on the passage of the bill is taken, remains to be seen. Some Democrats are willing to vote for postponement, but are unwilling to defeat the bill when the moment of its fate ar

> lished at Charleston, South Carolina, gives this terse description of Senutor Hill:

> A candidate without a creed, a poliician without a principle, a statesman without conviction, a Democrat without a platform, a Senator without a well defined opinion upon any leading questiou.

He had got on a sleeper late the night before and about eight o'clock the next morning the porter found him wandering up and down the car.

to the other end of the car-"Wash room, nothin" growled the bassenger; "I'm lookin' fer the baroom. You must think I'm a Republican .-- Ex.

#### Are You Going? 20,000,000 visitors, at least, are ex-

pected at the Columbian Exposition; and whether you expect to be one of y you are interested in the preperapaper in DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGA-ZINE for April, "The Evolution of a he kind that has yet been published. From it you may learn all the interexting points about the coming World's Fair, and the illustrations are simply superb, including a comprehensive view and the plan of the grounds, pictures of all the magnificent buildings, and portraits of some of the leading offices having it in planted in different sections of the United States, so accurately delinented that each may be easily recognized Master" furnishes invaluable suggestions for the study of that useful language; The international Order of the son, gives facts and incidents most charmingly interwoven; "A Snap Shot at Washington Etiquette" furnishes an insight of the rules that govern society at our national capitol;

IE. 11 St., New York City.

EDITOR AVALANCHE -In the last isne of the Demograt, there appeared an article, the head and tail of which assured as was not of politics and as my name appears in connection there 252,51 with in a manner that might lead some people (strangers perhaps) to 124,59 think that I had rec'd, more of the 1,49 tax payers dollars and cents than my 170,08 neighbors, I would beg a little space 729,92 in your paper to try and remove any 7 55 such impression and endeavor to cor-269,92 rect the erroneous statements which 37 69 sheet continued his investigations of 63,11 the Supervisors' Journal and publish-\$4.318 32 ed other interesting matter contained therein together with his knowledge. edge of certain facts in relation there to, his readers would have readily and correctly sized up the animal which the head and tail of his article utempted to disguise.

He would have found a resolution

giving the County Treasurer one hundred dollars per year for making out statement. Also one giving the Register of Deeds \$129.30 for furnishand another giving the proprietors of When they were in the minority the the Northern Democrat \$95.00 for do-Democrats howled tyranny and ezar- ing the County printing although anism because Speaker Reed counted a other person offered to do the work quorum, but now when they have a for \$50.00. Does he charge the Board minority of their own to deal with with reckless extravagance in these expenditures; Not any, and although They treat their own minority in a he was in constant attendance at each session of the Board acting as the legal adviser. Not a word of protest was offered by him against a single item of any bill allowed or orders subsequently drawn by the Clerk, The Tax Subpoenas were issued under twelve cents per 100 pounds on salt his supervision. He has seen fit to Grayling of Otsego and Roscommon. Now I do not know the exact number of Subpoenas issued by the clerks in those counties but I do know that his statements were false and misleading and that very few Subpoposs were issued by either of the clerks referred to, and cannot be compared to the work in this county under the then existing circumstances, and no one knew this better than, the editor of the Democrat. He refers to the orders drawn by the clerk and by misrepresentation and a method of calculation, nuknowi to any one else, makes the cost of the clerks work on Subponas over \$500.00 and charges the present Board of Supervisors directly responsible, when the resolution to which he referred, was passed in March, 1890. More than a year before this Board of Su

pervisors was elected. Let us see upon what he basis his as sertions that work had been paid for twice having willfully and maliciously charged committiees with drawing pay The News, a Democratic paper pub- self in a "dilemma", and so turned his attention to the sheriffs bill and refers to the item of one hundred dollars (for extra work on Court House grounds), as having already been paid for in the way of salary. Horace Greely once said "That whoever made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, was a public bene factor, and ought to be rewarded". The editor of the Democrat evidently does not agree with Horace or at least thinks the measure of reward should not be in "the dollars and cents" of the Tax payers. In this matter of "De wash room's out dat away, cheap labor he is certainly faithful to sah", explained the African, pointing his conviction and the traditions of his party. Why did he not state to the readers of his paper the nature of the work for which this bill was allow ed and let them draw their own conclusions as to whether it had already been haid for.

How long since the editor became payers? About a year ago the Town Board of this Township gave the rethem or not, as an American, natural- tiring Democratic Treasurer one hundred dollars. Will be (the editor) extions for the grand event. A splendid plain to the people what that was for and also state what became of certain other money about \$50.00 dog tax, and Great Exposition", is the best thing of about \$100.00 of the one mill tax, which he knows has never been accounted for.

We cannot wonder that his party compelled him to turn his gun another way... "His shafts at randon sent found mark the archer little meant".

In conclusion allow me to say that he people will be slow to believe that the County is bankrupt, and that its charge. "A Talk about Trees and resources for the current year are Arbor Day" is a timely and deeply in practically exhausted. Trusted demteresting paper, profusely illustrated occatio officers do not indorse such with pictures of the favorite trees statements and if the Democrat does not do some hedging next week, the matter is liable to resolve itself into a question of veracity between when met with; "German without a the editor and others of his party in which event we will undoubtedly learn the true state of the County's finances. In regard to the excessive King's Daughters and Sons", a paper high taxes to which he refers, I will by the General Secretary of the Cen- say that a comparison of the Tax rolls tral Conneil, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickin for Grayling Tp. will show that the the preceeding year, and the manner shows a degree of intelligence and zeal for faithful performance of the duties ets used in the latter. of each officer that has never been atout to get to gather a quorum of this ties" furnishes suggestions for all the tained by any Democratic administra-W. A. MASTERS.

Constable.

of Mrs. McOmber, a war wilow,

HALLO!

"A," Do you know?? "B." What?

78.73 have appeared in the Democrat from 55.47 time to time. Had the editor of that where he bought a new and full stock of **★CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!** 

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

ing the list of Delinquent Tax payers You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place.

It is at the store of

D. B. GONNER.

IF YOU WANT

LIPSER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

# OMERIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

Board was in session. "He rollile falle DLOW , #OR #HARROW #OR #CULTIVATOR OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

# AGRIGULTURAL \* IMPLEMENTS?

> CALL ON SEY

Grayling, Mich. THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

REPULICAN.	DEMOCRAT.
	DEMOCRAT.
KICHARD ROE.	JOHN DOE.
RUFUS WESTLAKE.	WILLIAM LUDWIG.
E EDWARD SHORT.	SAMUEL JONES,
D JOHN DOOLITTLE.	J. MAURICE FINN
ALFRED RUSSELL,	DON DICKINSON.
L benjamin sijerman,	D JOHN SMITH.
SAMUEL WHITE.	FREEMAN HISCOCK.
BENJAMIN HARRISON.	JAMES J. CORBETT.
	EDWARD SHORT.  JOHN DCOLITTLE.  ALFRED RUSSELL.  BENJAMIN SHERMAN.  SAMUEL WHITE.

The township elections this spring will be held under the new election law, which is altogether different from that in effect heretofore. The names of rate of faxation is about one half per candidates of all parties will be printed on one ticket, under the direction of cent less for the year 1891 than for a board of election commissioners, and no peddling of tickets will be allowed. ench voter receiving his ticket from one of the inspectors of election. The in which the records have been kept, only difference between the law governing state and county elections and that governing township elections is that no vignette is required on the tick-

PETER MAILER.

D JAMES HALL.

HARRY GILLMORE.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS

JACK DEMPSEY.

JOHN COLLINS.

The diagram above shows the form of the township ticket, and the follow ing are the instructions. First, mark or stamp a cross (X) in the square under the name of your party at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote a straight ticket, nothing further need be done. If you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets, crase the name of the candidate on your Grand Army veterans in Benton ticket you do not want to vote for and make a cross in the square before of Texas is a with son hand to make instrations; and every month's maga. Harbor celebrated St. Patrick's Day the name of the candidate you desire to vote for or write his name in the point of the space under the name erased. A ticket marked with a cross under the chains of the South tion price is only \$2. a year. Pub er tools, paint brushes, paints, etc., party name will be deemed a vote for each of the candidates named in such not through Massyor with no comment lished by W. JENNINGS DEMONEST, 15 and worked all day upon the house party column whose name is not crased. Before leaving the booth fold the bullot so that the initials may be seen on the outside.

# TEXTALOXY HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

IT IS THE VERDICT

# OF THE PEOPLE.

THAT OUR

→LINE \* OF \* SPRING \* GOODS \*

Surpasses any that was ever before shown in Grayling. or vicinity, and it will repay all that are in need ---of---

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES AND

Gent's. Furnishing Goods,

TO CALL AND

Inspect my Stock, as I can save them Money, by so doing. No trouble to show Goods.

# M.JOSEPH.

GRAYLING, MICH.

### REAL \* ESTATE \* EXCHANGE. ₩ -----

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street, The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several choice lots on Brink's addition.

GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street, Cheap.

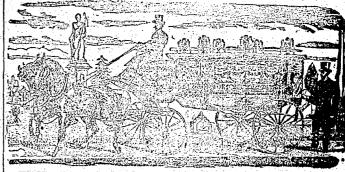
A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.

Fine Brick Store in Hudson.

Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or ex changed for other property.

O. PALMER.

# UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



#### AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and

BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSA will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to mbalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS HAS returned to Grayling to stay

and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satsfactory manner.

Horse-shooing and Repairing promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable. A. CROSS. May21'91.tf

MARVIN & BROOKE. ITHACA, MICH.,

Strawberry Plants

r Plants and Prices will p Send your address for Price List.



Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich. \$500,000 to Invest in Bonds.

The Nunlanche. J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1892.

#### LOCAL ITEMS

Blank receipts for sale at this office. Port Huran has 60 saloons and 64

Full Cream Cheese, at the store of S. H. & Co.

An excess of job work this week makes us one day late. Goblets at Jackson & Masters' for

3 cents a viece.

Ira J. Curran, formerly of this county, is a married man again.

Garland Ranges, at all prices, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The mill will shut down a few days, for repairs about April 10th. Blank receipts for sale at this office,

eith or without stubs. Mrs. J. K. Wright is visiting at St.

Louis and Grand Rapids. Mesers. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

A new baby at Geo. McCulloughs' makes a happy household.

Fig Jum, something new. Try it at Claggett & Pringle's. W. C. Johnson, of Grove township.

lost a horse last week .- Ros. Demo-

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Miss Maggie, and Thorwald Hanson went to Detroit for a visit, last Satur-Salling, Hanson & Co. have just re

ceived a new invoice of Hats. Manistee county's annual fair will

be held at Onekama, Sept. 20th, 21st and 22d

Jackson & Masters ure selling their entire stock of overcoats at cost.

The Owosso & Corunna railroad is expected to be running by the middle of April.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

L. Strutzenburg of Blaine has returned from his winters' work in De-

A nobby line of Mens' and Boys' stiff Hats, at Claggett and Pringles'. Mrs. Addie Curran, of Grayling, was in the village during the week .-

A fine line of shirts and neckties always on hand, at Jackson & Masters', Every citizen should see that his name is on the registration book next Saturday ... The

One Silver Spoon given away with every pound of Coffee, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Miss Getta Wolff, of Detroit, is the welcome guest of her sister, Mrs. H. Joseph.

The site of the new botanical laboratory for the agricultural college has been staked out.

Mrs. M. E. Hanson returned from a six weeks visit with friends in Indiana,

last Friday. Salling, Hanson & Co. say that they

have the best quality of Laces, at lowest prices. J. W. and Miss Fannie Staley are

home from Albion college, for a short vacation. Two thoroughbred Shorthorns for

sale, on easy terms. Enquire at this

Buy the Mand S. force pump, the ly and fully made. Vote for Bates. best in the world. F. DECKROW.

May Flower Flour, is again in the market, and can be purchased at the store of S. H. & Co.

R. D. Connine has been an efficient and economical highway commission er. See that he is reelected.

Black Sateens at low figures, at the past week with heart trouble. She is store of S. H. & Co.

Chesaning, with a population of about 1,200," has seven churches and spiritualist hall.

Singer Sewing machines for sale or the instalment plan, by

F. R. DECKROW. The finest line of Laces and Embroideries ever received in town, at

Claggett and Pringles'. Miss Katie Kaner took the noon train, Saturday, for Bay City, where

her parents are now living. Have you seen those elegant Knit

Working Jackets, for \$3.50 and \$4.00 invited to attend. a piece, at Jackson and Masters'. A train load of hard maple logs, consisting of 25 cars, will be shipped from

Rescommen to Glasgow. A fine line of Ladies' Slippers, just

received, at Claggett & Pringles'. Prices lower than ever. Henry Bates has resumed his posi-

tion with the Michelson and Hanson Lumber Cou, and moved to Lewiston. Jackson & Masters are offering the

belance of their stock of Fancy China and Glass Ware, at cost.

the creetion of a church on the corner east of Albert Grouleff's residence. brown trout, -Ros. News.

If you want a first class Sewing Mathine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters,

C. W. West and F. P. Richardson oined the Democratic club, in Graying, last week .- Ros. Democrat. Wind-Mill and Well Supplies of all

F. DECKROW.

Mar Lewinson smiles and snewer its a little daughter", born Sunday, Mother and child doing nicely. - Ros.

warrant

Thos. Preux, has completed the lumber job for Salling, Hanson & Co., near Cross Village and moved back to

in every department. Prices lower Vote for Staley, and be sure of a con-Luther St. John has been notified

by the Com. of Pensions, that he has enough. Our Danish friends held a pleasant

masquerade dance at the Opera House, Saturday evening. A wagon load of fun.

Queer things happen at Bay City actually died from grief over the death of his owner.

Just received at Claggett and Pringle's, a new and complete stock of Mens' and Childrens' Hats. All the latest styles.

Walter Hagerman, employed at Mccourse it was an axident.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread aud Confectionery, go to C.W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment. .

The business end of the Michigan delegation in Congress is the republican end, by a large majority.-Manis tee Times-Sentinel. The Lake Superior Democrat

making inquiry as to how many printing offices in the upper peninsula are furnished with bibles. Mrs. Leonard Howard and Miss Kittie Smith, of West Bay City, were the

eturning home Monday. Miss Agnes Bates came down from Jaylord to spend her weeks! vacation with friends here. She is always wel-

The song of the chimney sweep, which is as sure a harbinger of spring as the robins, has been heard from on the house tops:

last Sunday. It is hoped that a number have turned from the world to the service of the Master. Do not forget that Salling, Hanson

Co. are closing out their stock of Clothing below cost. Now is a good time to get a Spring suit. Miss Gertrude Oliver, of West Bay

City, has been the welcome guest of her cousin, Miss Bessie Metzler, The work of the Board of Review.

last year is conceded to have been euinently fair and just. Keep the same board.

McElroy's reelection is certain and here is no question of the qualification of D. S. Waldron for the vacaney. Vote it straight.

Miss Katie Bachelor, who has been visiting her brother, Wm. Pringle, during the past winter, returned to her home at Oakwood, last week.

·The Township Clerks' books were never so well kept in Grayling as during the last year or reports so prompt

The Citizens of Grayling and vicinity, will find Claggett and Pringles', hendquarters for Gents'. Ladies' and ninety-two. Goods guaranteed. Pri-

ces rock-bottom. Mrs. R. Richardson, of Grayling. who is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. J. White Goods, Embroideries and Snively, has been quite sick during the

> better now. - Ros. News. "C. A. Snow & Co's, pamphlets, Information and Advice about Patents, Caveats, Trademarks, Copyrights, etc., may be obtained free at this of-

> Wm. Brink has a few bushels of JERSEY PEACHBLOW POTATOES for

ection. There will be Communion Service at the usual hour. All are cordially

The secretary of the agricultural col lege has any number of pamphlets to give away containing Dr. Kedzie's valuable paper upon the results of the sugar beet industry for 1891.

Hon, John T. Rich, who will speak at the Opera House, Saturday evening is an acknowledged leader among the agricultural and laboring elements of the state. He is personally the peer of any practical farmer in Michigan.

Wm. Hagerman and J. W. Comstalk, of Luzerne, were in the village Tuesday to receive a lot of front to be The Englierans are about to begin planted in Big Creek and its branches. They received 18,000 brook and 20,000

A comparison of the two tickets nominated for this Township, leads us to advise everybody to vote the republican ticket, straight.

dence at the State convension of Y. |gan. kinds, prices as low as good work will P. S. C. E., as delegates from the society here.

The Odd Fellows of Grayling will elebrate the 73rd Anniversary of the order, on the 30th, at 10:30 A. M. at the M. E. church. Rev. Taylor will deliver the address. All are cordially invited to attend.

By personal effort of the Treasurer. larger percent of real estate tax than Claggett and Pringle are filling their usual, and every dollar of personal fux store jam full of new goods. Bargains on the last roll, has been collected. tinuance of good work.

A number of our interested business men, with their attorneys went to Au been allowed a pension. Good Sable Monday to interview the Court in the Dayton Clark matter. A move ment was made by the defense to dis solve the attachment, without success

Clark Scott, a former well know res ident of South Branch, but who for several years has been doing the south and west, returned to Roscommon but the very latest is that a donkey Wednesday. He thinks he will make this his home for the summer.-Ros.

There will be a meeting of the Y. P S. C. E., held at the Presbyterian church, Friday evening, April the 1st, at 7 o'clock. for the purpose of elect ing officers for the ensuing term and Donald's camp near Alpena, split his transact such business as may come foot fairly in two with a sharp ax. Of before the society. All members are equested to be present.

Mrs. N. J. Geyer starts Monday for a few weeks visit and rest at her old home in southern Ohio. The parsonage residence here was changed this week, to the Roffee house on Ottowe street, opposite the Town Hall.

Frank Mickelson started south last Friday night. He will visit a few day with his cousin Miss Mary Jorgeren son, at Hillsdale College and the ba ance of his time with his sister Bessle. at Oberlin College, returning in time for his classes next week.

The teachers of our school are all taking a weeks' rest, all but Professor guest of Mrs. S. S. Phelps, last week, Benkelman being away from town at their several homes or visiting in other parts of the state. They will be on hand at the tap of the bell, next

Our citizens are peculiarly fortunate in securing Hon John T. Rich, the next governor of Michigan, for an address Saturday evening. At this time, meu's judgment is not warped The series of union meetings, closed with the heat of discussion, which will happen later in the campaign, and from Mr. Rich they will bear a broad. logical and comprehensive description of the political situation, and that, not from a narrow, bigoted, machine politician, but from one who is every inch a man.

D. Kneeland severs his connection with the firm of Salling, Hanson & Co., this week, and will assume similar duties with the Michelson and Hanson, Lumber Co., at Lewiston. His place here will be taken by Marius Hanson, whose position as bookkeeper is filled by Walter S. Denning, of Manistee. We regret to loose Mr. Kneeland and his family, and only hope the change may inure to his benefit.

The HOUR MAGAZINE of Washing ton, D. C., is a first-class family periodical, which, in the short space of three years, has attained a national circulation. See our combination of Clark. Charles C. Kreman, Mrs. Wm. fer in another column, whereby our readers can obtain it for a very small sum.

Greenberg, Miss M Lockbart, Freddy Hibbard, Noah Hibard, Noah Holland, J. Metten, Maude Sperman, Mrs. T.

To the Farmers and Lumbermen

of Crawford County. I wish to say that I now have my feed mill in first class order and on Childrens' Shoes, for the season of Thursday of each week will grind for anyone who want work done. I will grind Corn meal and Graham flour for the lawful toll and guarantee you good work and perfect satisfaction. Come and give me a trial.

> Yours Respectfully, D. B. CONNER.

While in Grayling, last Saturday, we had the pleasure of a visit with Prof. W. F. Benkelman, principal of the schools in that village. Mr. Benkelman is the Commissioner of Schools for Crawford county, and our business with him was the arrangement sale. They are early, and superior in for some extra normal instruction at quality to any variety grown is this the joint institute to be held, in Grayling, May 23d. From what we were able to see and learn it is our opinion In the Presbyterian church on next that Professor Benkelman has few sulfar vourself just how good a thing it Sabbath morning at 10:30. Services periors in general school work and it is. Trial bottles free at Fourniers' brug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00. is very gratifying, indeed, to know that the preparations for our institute will be in the hands of such a compe tent man. -Ros. Democrat.

The following extract from the repoit of our Tp. Tr. completely re-fute the statement which has been his Liver was affected to an alarming made that the township finances were exhausted, and that the business had een badly managed.

Am't rec'd from last Treasurer \$393. 70 of which over \$250,00 was in orders had a running sore on his leg of eight Already paid.

Rec'd. from all other sources \$2552. Rec'd. from all other sources \$2852,

Total expenditures \$1190,055; Balance on hand \$1663,64.

Balance Highway fund in District No 1 \$628,92. Does that look like ex haustion or bad management?

O. Palmer sold this week to F. E. Misses Nora Musters and Ella Mar-in are at Grand Rapids, in attenvin are at Grand Rapids, in atten- as good an animal as there is in Michi-

Emerson and Gray in their great success "The Mucical Captian; or The fall of Vicksburg, will be produced here on April 4th and 5th, under the nuspices of the Sons of Veterans. This play has had great success in the southern part of the state and, should receive libéral patronage. The West Branch Democrat of last week speaks of them very highly.

#### Election Notice.

Michigan, that the next annual town-hip election will be held on the first Monday in April, being the fourth day of said month, at the Town Hall, it said township; at which election the following officers are to be chosen, to

One Supervisor,

One Supervisor,
One Clerk,
One Treasurer,
One Highway Commissioner,
One Justice of the peace to fill vaancy, two years,
One Justice of the peace full term,
One Member of Board of Review,

One School Inspector.

Four Constables,
Also to vote upon the question, of

whether the highway taxes shall be assessed on a money basis, yes or no, The polls of said election will be opened at seven o'clock in the fore and will be continued open until five o'clock in the afternoon, unless the board shall, in their discretion adourn the polls at twelve o'clock, noon,

for one hour.

Dated at Grayling, this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892; MELVIN A. BATES, Township Clerk.

Notice of Registration.

To the Electors of the Township of Grayling.
Notice is hereby given that a meet ing of the Board of Registration of the Township of Grayling, will harlied at the Town Hall, in said township, on Saturday, the 2d day of April, 1892, for the purpose of registering the names of all such persons as shall be prossessed of the precessing qualifies. possessed of the necessary qualifica-tions of electors in suid township, who may apply for that purpose, and that said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid, from 9 o'clock in the fore-noon, until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 3. until 5 o'clock in the af rnoon, for the purpose aforesaid. Dated this, 10th day of March, A.

JOHN F. HUM, Sup. MELVIN A. BATES, Clerk, JOHN STALEY Tp. Treas.

Notice of Registration NOTICE is hereby given to the Elec-tors of Grove township, Crawford county, that the Board of Registra-tion will be held at the Glerk's office, near Stephan's bridge, on Saturday, the 2d day of April, 1892, for the purpose of registering the names of all such persons as shall be pussessed of GRAYLING, Art 4 15 3 45 p.m. P.M. 1 30 GRAYLING, Art 4 15 3 45 p.m. P.M. 1 30 GRAYLING, Dept 20 3 3 60 P.M. 1 40 such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors in said township, and who may apply for that purpose, and that said Board of Registration will be in session on he day and at the place aforesaid from o'clock in the forenoon until I o'clock in the afternoon, and Irom 3 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

LEON J. STEPHAN.

March 7, 1892.

List of Letters Remaining in the PostOffice at Grav-

ling, for the week ending Mar. 62, '92,

Angan, Mrs. Ida Mclains Mr. Alex Aldrige, Miss M. Nelson, Mr. G. Cawell, J. W. Nelson, Loss Carlyle, Mrs. T. Ohlson, Mr. H. Johnston, J. A. Ochs, Rate Lamont Mrs. J. Raymer, Mrs. E. Smith. Frank

Persons calling for any of the above etters, will please say 'Advertised.' J. M. JONES, P. M.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Drin Eruptions, and postively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs, Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption, new Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Chifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rhenniatism, his Stomach was disordered. degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength.

For Sale or Exchange. Martin of Indian River, the Durham calf, Crawford 2d by Allesandra, out of Minnie, tracing direct to imported on Stallion. He to 7 remain Percherton Stallion. for good work team.

Notice.

Lots on Peninsular Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give price &c. WM. WOODBURN. Oct. 22 tf.

### LIVE AND LET LIVE

IF you want a Harness Shop in your Notice is hereby given to the electrons of the township of Grayling, in the sounty of Graylord, and State of ly done. Prices Reasonable. A. H. TOWSLEY, PROP'R.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses of lots on favorable terms. For particu-lar information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON. May3, t. f.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 18th, '87.

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#### <u>Michigan Central</u> (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

GOING NORTH. Exp. Mail. Accomodati

Mackinaw City, 7 35 a.m.7.00 p. m. SOUTH, A.M. P.M. Mackinaw.City, 8.45 11.30 GRAYLING. Arrizoo 2.45 a. m. GRAYLING. dep 12.30 2.50 A. M dep. 5 00 4 17 6 30 8 45 a m 11 35 a.m. 4 n p m 7 55 a.m. 11 05 a m 1150 p.m. Bay City, Air Detroit, ar.

O. W.RUGGLES. GEN. PASS. AGENT. A. W. CANFIELD,

# Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.

Send model, drawing or photo, with descrip-tion: We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured: A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address, C.A.SNOW&CO.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE, GRAYLING. MICH., March 7th, 1892. MICH., March 7th, 1892. 
NOTICE is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Register and Receiver, at Grayling, Mich., onApril 1eth., 1892, viz: Myron Dyer. Homestead application, No. 4922, for the S. W. M of
Sec. 28, T. Z. N. R. W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his
continuous residence upon, and cultivation of
said land, viz: George Paulie, Elmer Faulie
and Inderiox France, of Grayling, Michigan,
and John Nelderer, of Appenzell, Michigan,

OSCAR PALMER REGISTER March 10, '93.

Notice for Publication. Notice for Publication.

U. S. Land Office, at Grayling, Mich., 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the followingthan anneal settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the Reg.

181, with the man of the support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the Reg.

182, with Horn and Homestead application No. 821 for the N. E. 14 of N. E. 14 Sec.

8, Th. 26 N. R. S. W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his
continuous residence upon and cultivation of,
said land, viz:

184 S. Sallins, John Leece, Oharles Shellen
harrer, Eduar H. Wainwright, of Grayling,
Mich.

OSCAK PALMER.

SPEND YOUR VACATION ON THE GREAT LAKES.

d terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shephard, Harrisburg, Ill. Additional strength and seven boxes of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever scores on his leg, doctors said he was incurred him entirely. Sold by L. Foundier, and sold strength and several backlen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever scores on his leg, doctors said he was incurred ble. One bottle Electric Bitters and most large that strength and strength and

# DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When You Are in Need E. M. Rossee, has some destrable of anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES.

€ SCHOOL SUPPLIES, ® E

Stationery or TOILET ARTICLES.

It will Pay you to Call and see me. AT THE CORNER DRUG STORE.

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L FOURNIER,

GRAYLING.

MICHIGAN

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supplants it:

It's a man's paper—virile, inspiring, in the

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Areston Fational Hank Detroit, Alich.

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CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

FOR SPECIAL ACCOUNTS satisfactor,

### RAYLING, - MICHIGAN.

THEY ARE NOT PECULIAR TO THE WILD WEST.

Old-Style Regula ors -Fence Ralls Mill Ponds as Moral Persuaders- In England They Used the Stocks and the bucking Stool.

A recent church trial in New Jersey was the outgrowth of a white cap outgage. A young pastor is on trial clarged with all sorts of improprieties, shaply because he would not neekly submit to having his horse painted and stabled in the pulpits, his buggy housed on top of the church, and other meanwonteness to himself which more or less amused some of the people in the neighborhood. The himself which more or less amused some of the people in the neighborhood. The young-pastor was college bred, had studied base-ball curves as well as the ology, and had practiced in the grymmasium as well as in the prayer-meeting. He refused to submit to potty outrages, hunted down the "white caps," who warmed him to be long-suffering if he would liver and sent some of them to the penitentiary. This sooms to have been the principal means of exposing him to a church trial where he fared all kinds of charges. And these white caps are in New Jorsey, within an lour's ride of New York City, nearer to that resort of fashion, Long Branch, and almost within hearing of the camp-moeting bymps at Ocean



Grove. Still there are people in the East who seem to think that white caps" only thrive in the wild and woolly West. They shiver at the outrages perwest. They shive in the wild and woolly West. They shiver at the outrages porportated by the new organization of outlawry and wonder if the West will ever become civilized. It is true that the white caps made their first appearance in the West under that name. The West is rich in nomenclature, and nover allows cnything to no nameless. So the white caps had a name and that name has traveled fur to worry many people, about the West, and get itself in the encyclope lias. Even learned Englishmen visiting America ask who ard what are the white caps; in what condition of society they thrive; what causes such outbreaks in civilized countries, and what is the reacedy. Bless the souls of these learned philosophers, the spirit bothind, the white caps is as old as the world.

spirit boblind the white caps is as old as the world.

The spirit of democracy has always had its place in min's nature, and it will not down. It will not wait for red tape, and slow justice. It prompts a man to knock down the fellow that insults him or wrongs his family. It fres committees where some one in the society styfes the moral code that has become the unwritten law. It inspires rigilance committees and regulators to take charge of many things which the courts might better handle, and when courts are slow and uncertain it leads to nobs are slow and uncertain it leads to mobs and riots.

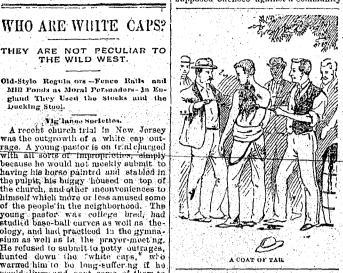
The world has never been free from these as it has never been tree from this spirit in man to regulate things himself, without waiting for somebody else to do th, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. There have been rlots in France and in En



gland as well as in America, but in America there have been more regula tors and vigilance committees than in the old world, because we have had no parish priest to whom we carry all the petty gridvances that are beneath the dignity of the courts. The regulator has his place in almost every country community. He usually belongs to the best and most law-abiding part of the community. He obeys the law hims if and proposes that others shell do likewise. The most common subject of the regulat r is immorality, which he profers to deal with rather the old world, because we have had no subject of the regulat r is immorality, which he profers to deal with rather than give it an afring in the courts. If one man in the community is unfaithful to his write, if he is even and unjust to her, if, he beats his children, or treats them like cattle, his neighbors in the country do not call in the constable or go to the Justical of the Peace and swear out a warrant for his arrest. They give him warring to correct his habits. If he heeds the warning the regulators will go no further, but if he does not they will treat him to a ride on a rail, or dip him in the mill pond, or hold him under the pump spout, or rold him in a show drift, in the mill pond, or hold him under the pump spont, or roll him in a snow drift, or test his qualities as a sprinter and strip him of all elothing that his action may be 'freer. If it is an aggravated case, or if he has repeated the offense after these attentions, he may be painted with tur and given a cent of, feathers to keep him warm, or he may have to run the gantlet while every regislator spurs him on with a whip. These are barbarous customs, but him an will never get rid of all his barbarous nature. He will continue to argue that the end justifies the means, and try to make the punishment fit tile errine. As the old world has had the pillory and the stocks with the end of the neighborhood for a like purpose. But sensational newspaper corresponding for shravish women, all of which punishment is the crime. As the oid in the legislormood for a bar purpose, world has had the pillory and the stocks. But sensational newspaper corresponding for men, and the cucleng stool and the highly for shrawing women, all of which were barbarous, so has America had be said in justification of the white caps barbarities has sovere to fit the petty of Indiana that the Ohio River towns offenses that could not be carried into

the courts. And as the parish priest of-ten gave the order to use the ducking stool in England, so the circuit rider has often figured in the band of regulators in small American communities.

As the seriousness of the offenses or supposed offenses against a community



increased the severity of the regulators has been more marked. The white caps were an advanced order of the village regulators. They stepped short of the Kunlux Khan and vigilance committee of the ranchmen and the miners where ludge Lynch presides.

The first appearance of the white caps under that name was in the southern part of Indiana. It was an organiza-tion of vigilantes and its first idea was

tion of viguantes and us list idea was to band against the negroes coming into that region from Kentucky.

In this it resembled the old Ku Klux organization, but did not go to the extremes of the Ku Klux, in that it stopped short of nurser. It gove avarying to tremes of the Ku Khux, in that it stopped short of murder. It gave warning to agroes that they could not live in that community. There warnings were followed by whippings and other outrages, until the negroes gave the section a widerborth. Then the white enps assumed to themselves the enforcement of the unwritten law which exists in every community. They were a band of regulators who assumed to be a court, jury and prosecutors, and every man who was not a white enp was subject to their ulators who assumed to be a court, jury and prosecutors, and every man who was not a white cap was subject to their coarts of inquiry regarding his conduct as a citizen. They were masks of white must n when exercising their authority to whip or duck or ride on a rail any man who had offended against their laws. men who had offended against their laws. From that they were named white caps.

The countles of Crawford, Orange, Perry, Harrison, Spancer, Dubols suffered so much from these outrages and they attracted so much attention in the newspapers that the Governor of Indiana requested Attorney General Michener to make an investigation. Gen. Michener made a tour of that part of the State and made a very full report. He State and made a very full report. He found that the first organization was in Crawford County, and from this the others followed naturally. All the little vigilant committees in that part of the



A MODERN MAZEPPA.

State became known as white caps, and State became known as white caps, and there became a compact organization, all acting together along the same line. So notorious became their outrages upon those who excited their suspicion that there was general distrust in all that part of the State, every man being suspicious of his neighbor who was not a namely of his own organization. Their member of his own organization. Their punishments were brutal and they had punishments were brutal and they had an entire disregard of the laws of the State: Another rival organization known as the "black caps" was the result and it reached the point of civil warfare. Acting on the Attorney General's report the State authorities took steps to destroy the organization. Evidence was finally procured, against the principal participants. They were tried dence was finally procured against the places, the tyranny of fashion plays principal participants. They were tried havoc with reason and common-sense, and punished, and that ended the white A small foot is held to be a mark of caps as an extensive organization in Southern Indiana.

Southern Indiana.

The reports of the outriges by the Indiana white caps were no doubt much exaggerate. I by sensational tweepaper writers. The private secretary of the late Governor Hovey has been investigated. gating these stories for a year past, and he says that in most instances he found that the white caps were reputable citi-tens—persons of property—and not lawly less, in any sense, except, in protecting what was their own by methods outside of the courts. On the other hand, he found no case where reputable citizens had been molested. One report of mistreatment of a woman was given wide circulation in the most sensational manner, to make it appear that the white orrelation in the most sensational num-ner, to make it, appear that the white caps were most ruffinnly. The truth was that a vile woman who had been put off an Ohlo River boat took up her quarters in a school-house and sought to corrupt the youth of the neighborhood. Ordered the to leave, she refused to go. A company of of men and women took her from the law school-house, and the women gave her a switching. She was not injured. It



reputable "wharf rats" to be found in the country. There are chicken thieves, drunken loafers, vile women without any respect for decensy or law, and all kinds of 1 lackguards; who are a general nuisance. These people might have been punished if caught in some act defying nuished if caught in some act defying the law, but the white caps cencluded to lock the stable door before any more horses were stolen, and drive out the dangerous and disreputable without waiting for them to offend against the strict letter of the law. In doing this they did a good service to the community, but of source they did not follow the properly defined methods named in the laws of their Strate.

One other organization of white caps

in the laws of their State.

One other organization of white caps became so notorious as to call for investigation by the State authorities. This was in Southern Ohio. Nothing had been heard of such an organization in that State until Nov. 17, 1888. Suddenly on the night of that date a band of about, thirty horsemen appeared in Sardina. Brown County, and proceeded to administer punishment to a resident accused of immoral conduct. The local administer punishment to a resident ac-cused of immoral conduct. The local authorities taking no cognizance of the affair, an appeal was made to the Gov-ernor. An investigation was immedi-ately instituted, by which it was dis-closed that there was an oath-bound. closed that there was an oath-bounc. organization of citizens, some of them quite prominent in the county, and it was their purpose to regulate all such affairs as did not appeal directly to the courts. Their crimes were petty, but unlawful, and prompt steps by the authorities broke up the organization. The more influential mombers agreed to procure the dishanding of the organization. procure the disbanding of the organiza-tion, and no prosecutions were made. These were the two organizations of "white caps" that attracted investiga-tion by State authorities. There were many other smaller vigilant committees in other States, but there was no evi-



dence of a confederated relation be-tween them to warrant the belief that it was one organization.

The White Caps have been more heard of in the East in the last year,

heard of in the East in the last year, not so much because there is a fresh impulse toward the old idea of regulators and yighlance committees as because they have taken up: the western name and adopted it. It has been heard of in New Jersey, New York, and all over New England. It is a convenient name to use when two or three neighbors wish to were neighbors with the weigh a proving the convenient that the conduct wish to warn another that his conduct is unbearable. They have always done

is unbearable. They have always done titis, but they have not used this name. But White Caps have no terror to the country. It is seldom that a lawless organization is found in a country with law, except in the petty affairs that-cannot be dignified in the courts.

In New Jersey the White Caps seem to be composed in caual parts of bigoted churchmen and rough hoodiums, for, while the latter regarded it fun to annoy a dude pastor, fresh from Yale College, the former are equally projudiced against the Yung pastor because he showed the spirit of manhood and taught the hoodiums, that a minister of the gospel was not necessarily less a the gospel was not necessarily less a man because of his calling.

The feet are the support of the whole body, and are admirably adapted to this function by their strong ligaments, their many small bones and joints, their central arch, and their variously formed toes. How skillfully they are made will be eviwe contrast any possible dent if. movement on two stumps with the ease, springing, graceful walk of a woman with normal, well-cared-for

that are well cared for, in a physiological sense, is much smaller than it ought to be. Here, as in so many other beauty, and therefore nature must be improved upon, no matter at what

expense of conifort and health. Meantime sensible people, and especially sensible parents, will do well to remember that no corn or bunion is likely to appear upon any foot that is properly shod. A nasrow-toed shoe presses all the toes against and over cach other, more or less distorting them; but its most serious effects are commonly seen in the enlargement of the big toe joint.

This enlargement and the consequent suffering are sometimes so great as to make it expedient to lay bare the bone, and saw off a large

portion of it. Tight shoes not only produce deformity and suffering, but by impeding the circulation they induce cold feet, and may lead to grave gen-eral disorders. It should be rememeral disorders. It should be remem-bered, also, that a diminished flow of blood affects the nerves, lessening their sensibility, so that a woman eav finally be quite unaware that her feet are cold, and so utterly neglect them.

Another common source of trouble s found in the ridiculous but fashiononable high heel, carried forward into the arch of the foot. This is nothing less than a physiological outrage, and has properly been denounced in the strongest terms by the entire medical press.

The weight of the tody is removed from its natural point of support, and much of it is thrown upon the pinched, distorted toes, while the nuscles of the lower limbs are at the risk of serious consequences.

Mothers should do their best to give their daughters reasonable ideas mon a subject so important, and at he same time so little understood. Youth's Companion.

He Defled Detection. "That is not papa," said the young-

est, as the new photograph was being handed around at home. "Why not?" asked his mother. "Because that man in the picture has a nice smile on his face." Ex-

change.

HINTS ABOUT SERVANTS.

Wo Want Thoughtiulness We Must be Thoughtful of Thom. You hire ignorant women, of low conceptions, giving them the price ignorance and stupidity are worth.

You are astonished when you'do not get ideas and feelings of which these women know nothing. When they do rise higher they are no longer willing to work for you in the same capacity.

We all get precisely what we give.

If we are stingy in giving be assured the stinginess will gain us nothing. We pay money for work, pound for If we want human feeling oound. esides we can only get it by giving it ourselves.

If we want thoughtfulness for our interests from our servants we must be thoughtful for their interests. If we want their sympathy in our need we must give it to them in their need.

If we want allowance made for aults and failings, we must offer hem that. We may have to explain o them what we are doing and why ecause such women seldom percely the reason themselves. These women have often to be treated like children. Motives have to be explained to them.

There are a few women, of course who could not be managed this way, but there are very few? I have rarely en a servant with whom, met her on the ground of like feelings, I could not do just as I pleased.
Once a woman objected to doing

the work the way I wished. own way, she thought, was easier, and she did not see why mine should be preferred. It is a common matter of disagreement, is it not?
"Maggie," said I, "last night you

took your new dress to be made. put on your hat and go down and tell your dressmaker to make it n any easy to suit herself. Tell her t does not matter whether you like it or not. She can make it in any way that comes handy."

"Indade an' I won't, ma'am," cried

Maggie, indignantly. "Sure I pay her good money for makin' it, an' haven't I a right to have it made to suit me

"Of course you have," said I. "And if you are working for me, and you expect me to pay you good money for doing it, ought I not to be pleased

Maggie looked at me a minute; then she laughed. She never made another objection to doing things "my way." It is better to have a servant with quick perceptions than one has graduated at all the cooking schools in New York.

The mistresses who treat their servants this way get the best work and the heartiest good feeling .- Har per's Bazar.

#### MEALS BY SCHEDULE.

close Figuring as to What Can Be Ente While Waiting for the Train. "I have only two minutes to get my breakfast and catch my train;" said a tall, man in an Irish frieze vister to the waiter in a railway station the other morning. "What can you give me is the smallest possible time? Take into consideration, too, the fact that I have left my false teesh under the pillow at my hotel."
"We have just the thing for you,

and he immediately brought up of coffee and a piece of lemon

The gentleman sat down and in less than a minute from the time he gave his order was rushing toward

"He made pretty good time," re-marked a customer who say at the next table. "Oh; that's nothing," replied the

waiter: "we bent that every day. I once knew a man who came in here who had only sixty seconds in which to get his breakfast, buy his ticket, and reach his train."

"What did you give him?"
"Two soft baked apples and a glass of milk. He finished in just fifteer seconds, took another fifteen for the purchase of his tickets, and when ist saw him he was walking up and down the platform smoking a eight impatiently waiting for the train to

start.\*
"I suppose most passengers who

come in here are in a hurry?"
"Never saw but two who were not and one of these was a soldier who had lost both legs in the war, and the other was a tramp who was waiting for the night freight.

When a customer comes in and says he wants something to eat in a hurry, I ask him how much time he has or what train he wants to catch. Now, I have a list of those articles that I can serve, and which can be eaten in the exact time the passenger has to spare. To the customer having one minute for luncheon 1 serve baked apples and milk; if he has two minutes, lemon ple and cold coffee; three minutes, apple pie and hot coffee; four minutes, slapiacks and coffee; five minutes ready cooked sausages and mashed potatoes; six ninutes, fishballs and hash; seven ninutes, cold roast beef, and so on. I tell you we work on springs all the And the waiter rushed off to serve another customer who appeared to be in a hurry. -Boston Herald.

BOY LIFE ON THE FARM. Murat Halstend Recalls Some of His Experience. Murat Halstead, the celebrated

newspaper editor, in the Cosmopolian, pleasantly gives his experience of boy life on a farm and incidentally tells a good 1 deal about animals, both domesticated and wild. In the latter class the

nake farms, are a constant subject of excitement, and every neighbor-hood has a classic story, told EURAT HALSTEAD SHAKE STORY, told and retold and "remembered with advantages" at each telling.

"If a big snake has not been seen up a tree or crossing a dusty road or infesting a rayine," says Mr. Halstead, "it is because young people going home from singing school have heard a punther, or some of the track in the snow. A snake

story can not hold its own with

bear story, as all newspaper

share to current literature. When the original stock of bears and big snakes have been exhausted in highly cultivated corner of the republic, and an extraordinary animal or reptile is heard of, shattering the peace of the community, the fact is solemnly recalled that some months before a circus passed that way, and lions, tigers, bears and boa constrict ors might have escaped. Everybody knows in the country how careless those circus folks are with their snakes and varmints. But your bear story however captivating, does not stretch like your snake story. The tale of a snake does not travel far before the snake, and the story too, are much elongated. It is seldom that the snake falls short, at the end of the season, of ten feet, and the North American product, if there is not too much fuss about measurements, sur passes the specimens that have been caught in South America and Africa. CARRIAGE NAMES.

readers know, and panthers, if we

consider what picturesque creatures

they are, have not contributed their

How Some Familiar Volicles Obtained

The origin of the names of the various styles of wheeled conveyused in this country and Er gland is a rather interesting study Take, for example, the ordinary every-day "hacks:" Originally they were termed hackney-coaches, because they were drawn by hackneys applied to easy-going, safe-pacing

The term coach is derived from the French coche, a diminutive form of the Latin conchula, a shell, in which form the body of such conveyances was originally fashioned.

Seldom, if ever, is the full term omnibus applied to those heavy lumbering vehicles found in many large With the characteristic brev ity of English-speaking races, the title has been changed to bus, These were first seen in Paris in 1827, and the original name of omnibus is derived from the fact that it appeared on the sides of each conveyance—being nothing more than the Latin word signifying "for all."

Cab is an abbreviation of the Italian capriola, which is changed to cabriolet (cabriolay) in French. Both words have a common derivative—cabriole—signifying a goat's leap. The exact reason for giving it this strange appellation is unknown, un-less because of the lightness and springiness of the vehicle in its original form.

In many instances the names of special forms of carriages are derived from the titles of the persons who introduced them. A striking example is the brougham, which was first used by the famous Lord Brougham. William IV., who prior to becoming King of England had been Duke of Clarence, gave the latter name to his favorite mode of conveyance. The popular bansom derives its distinguishing title from a certain Mr. Hansom, and the particular form of carriage known as the tilbury—at one ime very fashionable, but now seldom seen-was so called from a sporting gentleman of London who rejoiced

in the cognomen of Tilbury.

Landau, a city in Germany, was the locality in which was first made the style of vehicle bearing that

name. The word sulky, as applied to a wheeled conveyance, had its origin in the fact than when it dirst appeared the person who saw it considered that none but sulky, selfish men would ride in such an affair, which afforded accommodation to but one individual. The strange title was never

Coupe is French in origin, being devised from the verb couper (scopay) to cut. This was considered an appropriate designation because it greaty resembled a coach with the front part cut off.

The old-fashioned gig was given that name from its peculiar jumping and recking motion, the word being taken from the French gigue, signify-

ing a jig, or a lively dance.
Other instances could be quoted, but those given relate to the bestknown vehicles, and are considered sufficient to show the peculiarities of carriage nomenclature.

Descent in a Diving Suit.

For the plunge you are dressed as though you had to endure the cold of Siberia. With knit woolen hose, cap and skirt, I have never felt the cold Then comes the ample coat, which we get into through the neck hole, and the casque, which resounds as if one had his head in a kettle. They put on you a belt with a dagger, shoe with loaded soles and lead at your breast and back. Now you are so loaded that you could hardly stand straight if the boat should, tin-then you go down into the water where all the weight is no longer felt. Now a different feeling begins. At the command, "Pump!" some one rapidly screws down the glass in front of your casque, and you hear a noise to which you have to accustom yourself—pah! pah! accompanied by a hissing of the air. Little whills of air come to you, scented with machine oil and caoutchouc. The beginner fails to manage the escape, and his cont and sleeves become inflated, so that when he wants to go down he floats at the mercy of the waves. It is not to be wondered at that this first plunge caves anything but agreeable mem

Fashlonable Cruelly to Animals. It is a sharp comment on our semicivilization that it was necessary in the city of New York to found a so ciety for the prevention of cruelty to animals; but the necessity of the society is constantly illustrated in the treatment of horses. Their helpless dependence, their faithful service, their patient endurance were not enough to save them from the maltreatment of those who delight to describe themselves as a little lower than angels. We were forced to make laws to protect dumb animals from man's inhumanity.-Harper's Magazine. .

A Solemn You Barber-You get your hair clipped

pretty often, sir. Breezey—Yes; I've registered a solemn yow not to let my hair grow until a certain thing happens

"And what must happen?"
"I've either got to be dead or a

PARALYSIS FROM ARSENIC.

Polson in Wall Paper and Its Effect Upon Health, "Arsenic in wall paper?"

That was the subject of the hearing before the Public Health Committee in the green-room at the State House yesterday.

Senutor Gilman, of Newton, pre-

sided, and at the appointed time called the meeting to order.

Arsenic in wall paper and its effects

upon life has been the subject of con-siderable comment of late, but what truth or falsity there may be in the question was the subject-matter of o-day's hearing. Henry Saltonstall, Treasurer and

Manager of the Pacific Mills, was next heard. He said:

"I am in favor of a commission which would decide what amount of arsenic should be used. When we resente should be amount to be reputation that way less he'd used without endangering life I think object ahead."—Texas Siftings. used without endangering life I think that the Legislature should deter-

Dr. Francis H. Brown, of the Children's Hospital, next spoké as foi-

lows: "Several years ago I had a large number of cases which resulted in finding the presence of arsenic. Then some persons grew well on being removed from certain rooms, and grew worse on being taken back. The very insidiousness is a part of the danger, and is only discovered by examina

tion and study. "We do not ask that the use of arsenic be prohibited, but that it be so to a dangerous amount. We are not fighting against the trace of arsenic, but the amount of color. "We find paper-hangers frequently

affected with sores on their hands, face, and affections of the nose, which no doubt is due to arsenic.

"A sample of paper referred to in 1872 contains 8 67-100 grains of ar-senic to the square inch. Here is one (showing a sample) with over five grains of arsenic to the yard, not kindergarten, but wall; here is a card which belongs to the dispensary, and here is a cloth, plum color, worn by one of our prominent physicians who was very susceptible to arsenic.

cannot tell you the amount which should be used to the square yard, but should imagine that 1-50th of a grain would be safe;
"Wall paper on ten years will not

give off yearly one tenth of its ar-senical contents, because there are so give off many things to consider. The first year more arsenic will be given off than in the second, because the coating of the first protects the second in a measure. The danger is growing less each succeeding year as far as quantity is concerned, but not as concerns effect, but the charge is by no means the less.

"This room surrounded by paper will give off arsenic until you take off all the paper. As long as the paper remains upon the wall it is just as dangerous as ever; that is, you shovel sand from a certain place, there is sand there until the sand is all removed. As long as the pigment remains the danger is not diminished.'

Dr. James J. Putnam said: "The testimony thus far presented only covers a small portion of the State. I don't care to say anything in particular as to the arsenic in papers, but these papers which I have here (showing a number of slips) I would like to pass around to you. I examined a number of samples recently and found no arsenic. I have samples which contain leactims, and are accordingly very dang grous.

"We find the digestive system affected, the eyes and the nervous system, without necessarily exhibiting

or ordinary symptoms. "Within the last two months two such cases have been treated in the Massachusetts Hospital. They were paralyzed to such an extent that they could not work. One was from tags used by an expressman and the other

from wall paper."
Dr. E. W. Abbott, of the State Board of Health, was the next called. He said:
"There was one ease reported in

1984, in which the person was seriously ill, due to arsenical poisoning. There are other nethods of getting arsenic into the system besides inservant girl in Wakefield, who was employed in picking up scraps of pa-per. She showed all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and, on examination, the wall paper showed indications of the poison. The poisoning was caused by the girl handling old paper which had been taken from the wall and burning it up in the stove. She inhaled the fumes or smoke and thereby suffered the same as though she had taken the poison into her system in the ordinary way.

"I know a case where paris green was manufactured and the leaves of the trees about the factory dropped off just the same as they would in the fall. The time, however, was the spring. Within the distance of 300 feet every tree was stripped of its leaves. It was due to the methits leaves. ods of manufacture which allowed the paris green to escape, and being waited by the wind was carried to some distance. At our suggestion a change was made, the result of which was to do away with the evil. A large portion of paris green is arsenic, probably half." Dr. Charles P. Putnam said of the

subject under discussion:
"I went to an infants' hospital not long ago and found not only the chil-dren but the nurses affected with sore fingers, and later two of the children with trouble of the respiratory organs. They died. There was no wall paper about, yet it oc-There

to arsenic "The nurses, I found, were blue dresses; from which the arsenic in question was given off. The dresses were discarded and the children and nurses recovered, but later were again affected by the nurses resuming the dresses after being washed. They dresses after being washed. They thought that by washing the gar-

curred me that the effects were due

ments the arsenic would be removed.
"I don't think I could say anything positively of the danger line, but would say that one-liftieth of a grain to a yard would not be dangerous."-Boston Globe.

A DENTIST does not always have Sometimes he runs sailing. tgainst a snag.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DO-INGS HERE AND THERE.

nd Joke ets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Porn-Sayings a Doings that Are Odd. Curious a Laughable.

Some Objects Ahnad. "I saw Col. Bill McBride t'day." said one Dakota settler to another. "I guess he is goin' tu be a can'-date for the leg'slater next fall

ag'in."
"Did he shake hands with you?" "Oh, he always does that competition is so brisk now'days that they hav'to know a fellar the year round."

"How'd you tell, then?" "He lemme beat bout \$10 tradin' hosses. Bill ain't a man 'ud hurt his he'd some

No Sunshine in His.

Mr. Murray Hill-"Mr. Jones' atfairs don't seem to improve any. He is continually under a cloud.' Mr. Manhattan Beach-"Yes, the last time I saw him it was raining

pitchforks."-Texas Siftings. A Sorious Fault. "What a little delicious vase. It is very old, isn't it?"

"No, madam, it was made re-"Ah, what a pity; it is so beautiful."-Texas Siftings.



"Ephum!"

Yethum! "Come a-humpin' yere an' git yo? barf. Yo' mammy ain't got no time

She Was Not the Right One

"Never fear, my dear," remarked a wife to her impecuations husband; never fear, I still love you."
"I know that," he replied, "but that loesn't help matters much.

"I'll trust you always;" she exclaimed. "Yes, my dear," he replied, and a sigh came from his heart, "that is all very fine, but unfortunately you are

not the grocer."-Bloomington Eye. A Considerate Man

Hostetter McGinnis-You are the manager of the road? Manager-Yes, sir; what can I do

for you? "I see you are cutting rates to California. "Yes, sir."

"Well, I called to see if I could get a pass. I didn't like to ask for one when the rates were up—don't like to be hard on you you know—but now that they're way down, of course 'tuint asking too much."—Texas Siftings.

Time to Run. Pretty Girl Teacher-"What! Do you intend to withdraw from the Sunday-school?"

Lee-"Yessee. Mc flaidee stay here. Pretty Girl Teacher - "Afraid?

What are you afraid of?"
Wah Lee — "Thisee leap-year. Charles W. Foster, in New York Weekly.

In Front of the Morton House

First Star-"When I played in San Francisco the people took the horses out of my carriage, and—"
Second Star—"Humph! That's nothing; when I appeared on the stage in Chicago the people kissed all the leather off the carriage."—Texas Sit-

ings.

Getting to the Point. "Young man. " said the father to the spendthrift, "I am afraid you are getting to the point where you will stop at nothing." "Yes, father," was the shameless

reply, "when a man gets to nothing he usually has to stop."—Washington Star.

"Fine words butter no parships," was the terse remark of the late Sonhocles when the Athens Daily Heleneblat gave the first performance of "Philoctetus" a two-column sendoff. "What I want to collar."

the great poet, "is not gush, but gatemoney."-Puck. Skeptical



Ebenezer Coonrick-Well, 1'll be rosh-durned of I b'lieve that bildin's a hunderd feet high.'

An Enthustastic Collector. The following advertisement re-

cently appeared in a matrimonial pa-per: "A stamp collector, the possessor of a collection of twelve thousand, five hundred and forty-four stamps, five hundred and lorry-four scamps, wishes to marry a lady who is an ardent collector and the possessor of the blue penny-stamp of Mauritius, issued in 1847." It appears in the Moniteur, of the Island of Mauritius, and the stamp which the young lady must possess is valued at about one thousand dollars on account of its

Wirx is a defeated candidate like the earth? Because he is flattened at the polls. -



The explosion of a bomb is not more sudden or unlooked for than the attack of some malignant ease which would not occur were

disease which would not occur were the blood in order. To impure blood is due a great variety of ills that make life a burden.

L. All the year round, you may rely noon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify the blood and invigorate the system. It's not like the shrsaparillas, that are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May. The "Discovery" works equally well at all times, and in all cases of blood-taints, or humors, no cases of blood-taints, or humors, no matter what their name or nature. It's the cheapest blood-purifier, sold through druggists, because you

Your money is returned if it doesn't senefit or cure you. Can you ask more? "Is life worth living?" "That





fy doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver d kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily Lane's medigine

Buy one to day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this Thousands of

"A Woman Best Understands a Woman's

women have been benefited by Mrs. Pink-ham's advice, and cured by her remedies after all other treat-ment had failed.

other treat ment had failed.

Lydia E. Pink kam's Vegetable Compound has been more successful in curing Female Complaints than any remedy the world has ever known, including Leucorrhea, the various Womb and Uterus Troubles, Backache, and is invaluable to the Change of Life.

For Kidne plaints Change of Life.
For Kidney Complaints the compound is unequalled. All Drumists sell it or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lezenges, on receipt of \$1.00.
Liver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered.

LENN, MASS. The casting out of the devil of disease was once a sign

of authority. Now we take a little more time about it and cast out devils by thousands—we do it by knowledge.

Is not a man who is taken possession of by the germ of consumption possessed of a

devil? A little book on CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil will tell you how to exorcise him if it can

be done.

Scott & Bowns, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver il—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.



Endorsed by the Leading Physicians. Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE. BRADFIELD REQULATOR CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 If you have no appetite, Indirection, Natalence, Sick-Readache, "all ran odown" or lesing flesh, take

I I I S I I I P I S

They tone up the weak stomach and o rhey fone up the weak atomach and S build up the flagging energies. 25c. O O O O O O O

BUY rour Windmills direct from factory at whole-sale price. Shields Wdml. Co., Nashville, Mich.





h Pastes, Enameis, and Paints which in the hands, injure the iron, and burn The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brib HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Plea for Permanent Country Roads Simple but Effective Rat Tran-Corn and Hogs-Apple Trees Along Road

> Country Roads If there is anything which would naturally set the country people to think ing upon the best method for the the average coun try roads, per-manent roads and streets should be motto hence By the use of the available material and the modern pro-cesses of road

construction and

for the manufacture of the durable product for road ballast and construc-tion, permanent roads may be com-menced and extended until the road bound thraldom of the producers might be thrown of. The loss to the country at large, during the periods of trade suspension, is very great and were the lost time lovested in permanent road-making the country would soon be redeemed from its slough of despond. The labor already expended in work which at best can only be in work which at lost can only be temporary is a great waste of time and energy which if put into permu-nent work would result in lasting future benefits. The average State debt at the present time is doubtless comparatively small, so that any of them might, to the advantage of the general public, appropriate large funds for road-making, appropriating to any township a sum equal to the expenditures of the local investment. By this means a steady advance might established that hogs fed without be made and the tax would be so exenly distributed that the burden would not be felt. Cities and towns would not be felt. Cities and towns kept up in pens, so that they are unshould help to build the country roads, able to forage for themselves, should and the sconer legislation is directed be fed green clover; this is one of the to that end, the better for all con-

cerned.—Rural. A Rapid Rat Trap.

A rat trap I recently saw consisted of a barrel, the head of which was hung in the middle and tipped both ways. To hang the head, holes were ways. To hang the head, holes were bored in the staves—diametrically op-posite and a couple of wire spikes driven through the holes and into the The head was balanced in horizontal position by driving an old file into the center on the under side

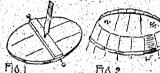


Fig i

Fig. 1 shows the head, bottom side up. To set, the trap, the bait was fastened to the head, as in fig. 2, with about a foot of water in the barrel. Then, when the rat got on the head for the buit, the head tipped up and let him in, springing back ready for, the next one. This trap has a record of twenty-four rats in a single night, with pumpkin seeds, fastened on with ds, for bait. Fresh meat will also —Charles Lewis, in Farm and

Making and Keeping Manure

If the farmer cannot draw his manure to the fields as fast as it is made, it should be piled, free from sink holes, and to guard as far as possible against the evil and malarial consequences of being too near the barn, I am absolutely opposed to manure basements under the stable, writes an experienced farmer. Experience taught me of the dangers of the manure heap. My barn had a large manure pit directly below the cows. The cellar was below the ground surface and the surface water accumulated. In driving the cows to the field one dropped dead. A veterinary surgeon could not discover the cause. The next day another cow dropped dead. A post-mortem examination was of no avail. The next day while milking another cow dropped dead. I went right to work, took up all the stable floor, drew every parcle of the manure out, whitewashed everything, put the floor back and never a sick in liquid vaults, but bed and litter the cattle thoroughly with cut straw.

For the information of the sub-scriber who asks for a "remedy to prevent smut or blasted heads in oats and wheat" we give a portion of the chapter in "Soils and Crops of the Farm" on diseases of wheat. The may be practically if not entirely freed from the disease. The methods salt and a five per cent, solution of copper sulphate. The wheat should be placed in sacks or baskets and allowed to stand twenty-four to twentysix hours, when the wheat should be spread out to dry. More recently the Danish investigator, Jensen, has introduced the method of scaking the wheat in water at a temperature of from 127 to 133 degrees Fahrenheit for five minutes. American experi-menters recommend lifteen minutes. Smut is much more common and destructive on oats than on wheat. The same treatment is recommended.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

Corn and Hogs.

get for ten pounds of pork they consider that there is a profit in feeding. The only trouble with this rule is fluctuates under the ing is done. A careful experiment has shown that in severe weather, and the animals being exposed, it has ring that they were sheltered in a warm barn, only 5\frac{1}{2} pounds were required to produce the same result. Thus in one case the rule just about held good, while in the other it was sa far wrong that there was no pos-sible profit in the feeding. This is only one of the conditions that gov-erns the question of profit. Others erns the question of profit. Others are the age of the animal and the assimilation of food. The only way to be on the safe side is to guard as far as possible against wrong conditions and then to measure or weigh the food, and then weigh the animals at short intervals. If this were systematically done fewer hogs would be fed up to heavy weights, and farmers would soon learn the importance of

feeding off early, during mild weather.
Although the fact has been repeatedly and fully demonstrated that pigs cannot be kept healthy on concen-trated food alone, many farmers continue to give them dittle else during the largest portion of their lives. Corn. elther ground or un-ground, is too solid and compact a food when unmixed with other materials, and cannot be thoroughly digested unless a certain proportion of rough and bulky food is given with it. A failure to observe this need is doubtless one of the most frequent causes of cisease with swine; and even this variety fail to give the best re-turns for the food consumed. Pigs best alternative and relaxing foods, giving balk and lightness to the other feed, and furnishing beside, a considcrable proportion of muscle-forming material. In winter, when this can-not be obtained, its place may be sup-plied by rutabagas and mangle-warzels, turnips, carrots and other roots: or cut hay and clover, stamed or moistened and mixed with a little bran or meal, may be fed with equally good results.—Wisconsin Agricul-

In a recent meeting of stock men a paper was read by J. F. True on The Desirable Feeding Qualities in Cattle." He urged the use of the pedigree for all it is worth but he said: "Let individual merit be the paramount consideration in selecting the parent stock. Carefully observe the parent stock. Carefully observe from which cows and sires comes the best calves as denoted by their being quickly on their feet and looking out for suck after being dropped. Observe carefully how they digest and assimilate their food during the first two, weeks. This will be shown by their growth and disposition to take on flesh and, assime desirable take on flesh and assume desirable form and beentirely free from constipation or the opposite condition.

Principles of Rome Datrying. For the man who loves the work and is willing to take all possible pains the home dairy is the proper thing. He will follow so far as practicable, scientific teachings. In breeding his herd, which is the proper way, the greatest care will be made in selecting the sire. Gentle-ness also pays twofold, while regu-larity in care and feeding are indispensable. In regard to making the butter he should study the inarket to learn what kind has the most call and then try to supply it. In all cases conditions alter his needs, but success or failure depends entirely upon him-He will therefore strive all the more to achieve success.—Farm and Home.

ORCHARD AND CARDEN.

A Raspherry Treilis.

sion has been made for sustaining the canes during the bearing season. They are cut down, as a rule, in autumn to a height of three to four feet, and left to winter through as they can. The damage from snow is almost serious. My own loss in winter the macaron; but into a cheese. put the floor back and hever a sick animal after that. The poisonous gases from the manure stable were the sole cause of sickness and death. Keep your manure away from your buildings. It breeds malaria; sickness and death. I do not believe an and from broken canes in summer ways great that I have adopted the macaron; put into a height of three to four feet, and left to winter through as they can. The damage from snow is always serious. My own loss in winter and from broken canes in summer ways ogreat that I have adopted the following plan: I set strong cedar. following plan: I set strong cedar stakes at the ends of rows and at inthe cattle thoroughly with out straw. Keep everything clean and get it stakes at the ends of rows and at intervals of twenty-five feet. To these the manure under cover, but draw it directly to the fields. Let the san and the rain return it again to the earth, to bring forth the wealth of the could with soft strong twine above the Lied with soft strong twine above the wire, not on the wire, for then the cord would soon be cut by the wire. The rows being all tied, intervening and short caues are dug out. Then, with hedge-shears, the tops are cut off at a belief of the strong twine above the whole, stirring briskly, one cupful of boiling water. Flavor. Bake in two pans about 11 inches deep, If desired, spread blackberry or other jam betweem the cakes. off at a height of six feet. This water over night. Trim it neatly, height on this plan is not too great, and cover it all, over with a thick son, and in this way it shades its own roots. In the bearing season the sides of these trellises become a wall of berries, a wonderful sight to behald. Pickers move up and down the rows quite hidden. Thave described my plan with the Cuthbert and Golden Country of the control roun the disease. The methods used consist in soaking the seed in certain solutions, or simply in hot water. The most common solutions are a saturated solution of common salt and a five per cent solution. class raspherries for market as yet. The Turner must be grown very third lemons, 11 cupfuls of sugar. Remove from the fire, and when a little cool beat in the whites of three reasonable crop. The Marlboro has succeeded fairly well as above, but with me it is not a standard in any sense. Rancocas I must release any sense. Rancocas I must reject, as also Hausell, Lost Rubles and Crimson Cluster. Schaffer's Colossal does admirably on the wire, and is an enormous bearer on that plan. Black 16 usually wear Eton jackets and broad

Forest. Apple Trees Along Roadsides Much of the droppings from horses or other animals driven along the street finds its way to roadsides,

rule of expectancy upon which they grow apple trees. Possibly when they figure when fattening hogs. This is, come into bearing some of the fruit that one bushel of corn will make ten will be taken by passers-by, but its pounds of pork, and if the bushel of owner can afford to give toll to the corn is worth less than they expect to public for its use of land that is devoted to public service. When the road is macadamized, the apple tree roots will run under it; taking that that it does not always work. It part of the excrement that is filtered fluctuates under the influence of through the stones and is become the many conditions, one of which is the best possible plant food. Some years state of the weather where the feeding is done. A careful experiment for repairs, and a complete network of apple-tree roots was found under the stones, coming from trees more required as much as 11½ pounds of than two rods distant, as they were corn to make one pound of gain, inside the fence in the lot adjoining while in like weather, and with the same animals, the only difference before the found this rich deposit of fertility. and sent its feeding rootlets to secure its share. The owner said this row of trees next the road had always borne better than any others, and when he saw the mass of roots under the macadam he knew the reason for the fact.—American Cultivator.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN.

The Science of Dusting. It is a science, since the doctors have discovered for us that the furnishings of our houses are the amping ground of lively unknowables called bacteria. The removal of dust is therefore, not only a performance of eethetic necessity, but of the greatest sanitary importance as well. It is not going too far to say that there is just as much need of classes in the hygienes of cleaning and dusting as there is of cooking classes. The simple displacement of dust

isn't dusting, and the whisking of the feather is no more evidence of cleanliness than the possession of many books nowadays is an evidence of learning. A room is dusted only when the dust is taken out of the room and is done only when it has been carried out of the room. This is done by using a soft, slightly-dampened cloth to dust with and by wiping the surface of each article slowly and with care not to throw the particles of dust up in the air, whence they will settle again instantly somewhere else.

The utility of the feather-duster except for walls is to be doubted, and even for walls a soft cloth is better. A thin silk cloth or a piece of cheese-cloth makes a good duster. So does a soft, firm woolen cloth, but linen and cotton-flannel leave lint behind them. One woman uses all of her worn-out silk stockings for dusting and still another makes loose mittens out of old woolen which she puts on as dusters. A turkey's wing is ad-mirable to get the dust out of chinks and between rails, and chamois gives a last polish better than anything else. The best polish in all the world to keep furniture from looking dingy is the following: Two tablespoonfuls cotton-seed oil, one tablespoonful turpentine. Instead of cotton-seed oil grout oil and good vegetable oil may be used. This should be well rubbed into wood and then a last polishing Liven with chamois. is the recipe of a famous furniture dealer in New York.—Helen Watter-

Bow Beds Are Dressod.

Beds are dressed in two particular approved forms. One has a bolster arrangement, both top and bottom, in a way to permit a lace spread to be tucked under and then draped over. A bed, to have this form of arrangement, should be of equal height at the head and foot boards, and be placed sideways against the wall. Another clever arrangement is permitted bed can be located in a corner. A tent-like canopy runs out from the draped down. Pillow shams are quite out of style; everything now is French or English and goes back a hundred years for its form, and, of course, pillow-shams did not worry people in those days.

What Good Cooks Say,

STEWED VEAL—Cut a slice of the cutlet in small pieces, season it with pepper, salt, and, if you prefer it, a little grated lemon peel and nutmeg. Pour in as much water as will nearly cover it, let it cook slowly till abou half done, then make a rich gravy with some pieces of butter rolled in flour, and add to the water it was stewed in

MACARONI.—Simmer half a pound of macaroni in plenty of water till care that we find a field of macaroni in plenty of water till care is valued greatly. The following is from a cleary man long industrial in New England, now the care of the party of the red raspberries in which due provi-sion has been made for sustaining the water. Take the yolks of five and

SPONGE CAKE. - Beat whites and yolks of four eggs separately, add two cupfuls of powdered sugar. Mix well two cupfuls of sifted flour, one-half cupful of cornstarch and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add to the eggs and sugar. Pour over the

—To a pint of boiling water, add two heaping tablespoonfuls of cornstarch (wet with cold water), the juice of

AMERICAN children are conspicuous in London, the Rev. Robert Laird Collier says, for their pronounced man-ners and adult dress. English boys of Raspherries, in general, had probably best be cut low and grown in stout heads.—E. P. Powell, in Garden and that nearly all of the English women "of the upper classes" have clear, beau-tiful complexions, and the girls are al-ways simply attired, without jewelry.

Many farmers, especially those of street finds its way to roadsides, the older generations, have a fixed which are, therefore, good places to too honest to succeed.

Pure and Wholesome Quality mmends to public approval the Cali fornia liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleaned the system effectually, it piconices the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and advanced in the system.

est and only remedy. RESIGNATION is the name of the angel which carries most of our soul's burden.

A Lucky Escape.

Fortunate is the man or woman residing in a malaria-ridden locality who escapes the dreaded scourge. Not one in a thousand does. When the endemic is a periodical and wide-spread visitation, it is just as common to see whole communities suffering from it as single individuals.

The most vigorous constituting is not recommended. The most vigorous constitution is not proof against it-how much less a system feeble en disordered. As a means of protection against malaria, Hostetter's Sit mach Bitters is the su-preme medicinal agent. It will uproot any form of malarial disease implanted in the system, and even in regions where mammatic com-plaints are most malignant and deadly, such as the Isthimus of Panama, Guatemala, and the tropics generally, it is justly regarded as an of-ficient safeguard. No loss efficacious is it as our alive and preventive of chronic indigection, liver tr-uble, constitution, rheumatism, kidney complaints, and is grippe.

THE best medicine for self-conceit i to be well introduced to yourself.

to be well introduced to yourself.

Denfness Can't He Cured

By local Explications, as they can not reach the
diseased periton of the can. There is only one
way to cure denfness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Denfness is caused by an infamed condition of the mucous lining of the
Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets infamed, you have a ruubling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed
Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to
the normal condition hearing will be destroyed
forever; there excess out of ten are caused by cantarth, which is nothing put an inflamed condition of the mucous suffaces.

The condition of the can't control to the
case of Deafness (caused by catarth) that we
cannot cure by faking Mall's Catarth Chro.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

PEOPLE Who hope are generally peo-

PEOPLE who hope are generally people who help.

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKET THE LUNG ARE STRAINED AND KACKED by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an locurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. D. Jayno's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Codis, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs.

HEARTS may agree though heads

Mn. J. H. Estill, President Morning News Co., Savannah, Ga., says: A mem-ber of my family who has been a martyr to neuralche headaches for twenty years, has found in Bradycrotine an infallible remedy. Of all Druggists. Fifty cents.

Kindness will creep when it cannot go. BEECHAM'S PILLS are not a new remedy. They have been used in Europe for fifty years, all well tested and excellent. THE sluggard is brother to the beggar.

Reduced Rates. On and after March 22 the regular rates in this line from Chicago to Louisvillo, ew Albany. Cincinnati, Hamilton and ayton will be \$8; to Indianapolis, \$3.65. Dayton will bo \$6; to Indianapolia, \$3.65. These are no "excursion" rates to be effective a few days and then withdrawn; they will be offered to patrons every day in the week. Be sure your tickets read via the "Momon." For further particulars apply to L. E. Sossions, Traveling Passenger Agent, Minn; F. J. Reed. City Passenger', Agent, Chleago; or address James Burker, General, Passenger Agent, Chleago, Ill.

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the World?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words allic except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a \*\*Crescont\*\* on everything they make and publish. Look for it, soud them the name of the word and they will return you nook, restricted the tringgards. return you book, deautiful lithographs of samples free.

TACRLE AN OBSTINATE COUGH ON COLD with HALE'S HONEY OF HONEHOUND AND TAR. PIRE'S TOOTHACH! DROPS Cure in one Minute.



Rev. James P. Stone r Cabot. Vt., formerly of Dalton, N. H.,

A Faithful Pastor

fa held in high esteem by his people, and his

Honestly and Cheerfully recommend it as the best blood purifice we have ever tried. We have used others, but none with the beneficial offects of Hood's. Also, we deem Hood's Pills and Olive Olutment invalidable. Mrs. Stone says abe cannot do without them. \* Rev. J. P. Stone.

Better than Cold Mr. Gco. T. Clapp, of Eastondale, Mass., save; am & years of ago, and for 3 years have suf-red with running rores on one of my logs. A years ago I had two toes amputated, physi-pps saying I was suffering from gangrone and

A Short Time to Live Eight months ago, as a neighbor urged me, I began takin. Hood's Saraanarilla. The whole lower part of my leg and foot was a running sore, but it has almost completely healed, and I can truthfully say that I am in better health than I have been for many years. I have taken noother medicine, and consider that I owe all my improvement to

Mcod's Sarsaparilla

It is better than gold." "I cheerfully verify the above statement of Mr. Clapp, whom I have known 30 years." J. M. Howard, Druggist, Fastoncale, Mass. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

al HAVE BEEN AFFLIGTED with an affection of the Threat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have nover found anything equal to BROWN'S, BRONCHIAL TROCHES,—Heo. G. M. F. Hümpton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

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This GREAT COUGH CURE, this success out CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, a test that no other Cure can stand successfully. If you have a COUGH, HOARSENESS or LA GRIPPE, it will cure you promptly. If your child has the CROUP or WHOOPING COUGH, use it quickly and relief is sure. If you fear CONSUMPTION, don't wait until your case is hopeless, but take this Cure at once and receive immediate—help.—Price—soc and SLOOMASK your druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. If your lungs are sore or back lame, use f your lungs are sore or back lame, use hiloh's Porous Plasters.

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DIFFICULT BREATHING. CURES THE WERST PLINS in from one in twenty indicated by the Boltz of the Adver-tion of the Company of the Adver-tion of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs, It was the First and in the Only AAN, REMEDY

the First and is the July

That Instantly stops the most executating pains,
allays inflammator, and every congestions, whether
of the Luuga, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or
orsens, by one application.
A haif to a teaspoontful in haif, a tumbler of water,
will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasins, Sour
Stomach, Heartburn, Servouse-s. Sheenlessness,
lick Headache, Diarrier, Presiders, Colic, Flatulick Headache, Diarrier, Presiders, Colic, Flatulick Headache, Diarrier, Presiders, Colic, Flatulick and the standard agent in the world that
will cure Fever and Ague and all other Majarous,
Billous and other fevers, saied by RADWAY'S
RELIER.
Fifty Cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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Becommended as the Best. IX.
Lis Mans, Plymoith Co., Ia., May, 1889.
I suffered from temporary sleep pleasness froverwork for two years, for which I used Paste toonig's Norry Tonio, and can recommend sair a the best medicine for similar troubles.

F. BOINHORST.

1 RADON, Ill., Sept., 1889.

The Rev. P. Schastan writes: Koenig's Norve Tonic has produced a wonderful effect here in a case of a girl 8 years of age, who had ordispite fits daily since her first year, sometimes 9 thems in one day. Nothing seemed to help her, but atter the first spongal of the Todic the attacks disappeared forever.

disappeared forever.

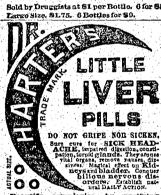
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Pastor Koenig's Nervo Tonic has been used for
the past 12 years with satisfactory results by
our Sisters troubled with nervousness.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.

PREE A Valuable Book on Norvous Diseases sont free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain. This remedy has been prepared by the Reversed Pater Keenin, of Fort Wayne, ind., since 1970, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, III. Sold by Druggists at SI per Bottle. 6 for S5. Large Size. SL 75. 6 Bottles for S0.



Beautify complexion by purifying convenience. Taken easier than sugar, conserver, where. All genuine goods bear "forgatonk".

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🔗 🚱 FAT FOLKS REDUCED Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes a roduction of 125 he. Ter circulars address, with Co., Dr. O.W. F. S.N.Y.DER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, H.



THE HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE

Easts no more than an ordinary clumay wood picket affair that obstructs the view and will not or fall apart in a short time. The Hariman Fence is articled in design, protects the grounds without concening them and is practicelly everlasting. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUS WITH PRICES AND TESTIMONAL MALLED FERM. Address your nearest agent.

HARTMAN MEG. CO., BOAVOT FAILS PA. HARTMAN MEC. CO. Boaver rains.
T. D. GANNE, General Western Sales Agent, 508 State St. Chil.
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337-Always mention this paper.

"August, Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent provisions in this citizent. physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immedaite relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Co

Sun Dogs.

During the past week the West has been visited with a peculiar appearance in the sky known as "sun dogs." In some places beautiful solar halos were observed, and at night a cross has been seen on the moon. These halos are caused by the reflection of the sunlight through crystals of ice or snow floating in the upper atmosphere. They were the immediate result of the blizzard from the northwest. A great many people are superstitious enough to think that they portend some dreadful calamity. The only thing that they give warnings of is this: They indicate cold weather, and we should therefore be careful about taking cold. When we do take cold we should take REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE and be speedily cured. This great remedy is the best thing in the world for every form of lung trouble. If your druggist will not order it for you, write to us. Small bottles 25c, large ones 50 cents. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, III.





Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar,
and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one
center cap. It is delicious, nourcenter cap.

Dicester, and admirably adapted for invalida
as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers overywhere.

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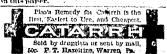


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#### TIS A STRANGE CASE.

CIVIL JUDGMENT AGAINST CRA2Y MURDERER.

Death of a Glass and Tack Eating Museu Fronk-Walt Whitman at Rest-Serious Riot at Kent, Ohio-All Bands on Board

Threatened a Riot at Kent.

A riot broke out at Kent. Onto, which threatened serious results. A number of artichmou were discharged by Erio offi-cials for drunkenness and new men were put in their places. The discharged-coployes and their sympathizers assembled it yards and demanded reinstatement, were refused and immediately at-They were recused and immediately at-tacked the new men, threatening to shoot them. O'der was maintained for a while, but at last the men attacked the police offi-cers, using revolvers, forty or more shots being exchanged. The mob was finally dispersed, two of their number being badly wounded.

#### AWARDED DAMAGES FOR MURDER John Greater Must Pay 518,000 for Killing

At Washington, Ind., Mrs. Sallie Meyer as awarded a verdict for \$18,000 damages was awarded a verdiet for \$18,000 damager azalnst John Greater, who murdered her husband, Isadore Meyer, on the \$t\_Louis, Iron Mountain and Saithern train near. Baid Knob. Ark., a year ago. Greater was trayeling for his health, being wealthy and of unsound mind, and Meyer was a contruordal tourist. Greater was attacked by what he termed for the page in signally, near what he termed temporary insanity, near Bald Knob, and pulling out a revolver, shot Meyer, whom he had never spoken to dead. Groater was sent to an asylum temporarily. Mrs. Never brought suit for \$20,000, and was given a verdict for nearly

#### HARDWARE IN HIS STOMACH.

Glass, Screws, Nails and Tacks Removed at a Post Mortem Examination.

There died at the St. Louis (Me.) City Hospital a man, a post mortom examina-tion on whose body revealed the fact that he was an ostrich in human form. His true name was John W. German but he was known in museums as James Konnedy. At the nost mortem examination the stomach the post morten examination the stomach, its walls and limit were found entirely normal, but literally fifled with the nails, screws, tacks and broken glass, which the man had swallowed. A remarkable feature of their presence there was the fact that none of them were encysted, and that there are not any interest. was not one instance of perforation of any part of the stomach or throat by the sharp points or edges of the substances.

#### WALT WHITMAN IS DEAD.

Like a Child Going to Sleep the Poot

Passes Away.
Walt Waltman, the famous post, died at 6:43 o'clock Sunday exening at his home in Camded, N. J. The, end was yery penceded. The agad poles when asked by the physician if he felt any pain replied to an almost insudiffication of No. 110 remained emselous until the late but owing to his extremely weak condition was mable to converse with the few fightful friends who were gathered around him in his last hours.

#### RIFLES AT FIFTY PACES.

Louistana Gentlemen Have a Bloodless Duel with Winchesters.

Edward Hallier and David Reese, both of Edward haller and hayld igese, both of the Breaux Bridge. La, fought a duel. The weapons selected were Windrester rifles and the distance was fixed at fifty paces. The nien were allowed one shant each. Fortunately notifier and was injured, each shooting too low. The sheriff the egraphed hast recluded to the doubt. It was a light to wrote the shooting too low. The sheriff to egraphed instructions to his deputy to arrost the dielists but the dispatch arrive! too late to prevent the meeting.

#### Ko One Dared Interfere.

Henry 5. Smith. a San Francisco s'o re-cutter, killed himself in sight of a sickened crowd wh dured not interfere. Smith had an attack of delritin tremens and was strapped to his bod. He escaped, ran to a neighboring fishmonger's stall, secured t knife and then ran up the street to a off the fishermen who were pursing him. He then drew the ku fe several times across his throat, the crowle which had collected teing too horrified to intertere. At the fourth stroke he severed the jugular vein and windpipe and fell dead in the

#### Cover Four Years of Frand

Cover Four Years of Fraud.
Judge Otis, of St. Paul, filed his decision
in the suit of the county commissioners
against Jay. P. Davis and R. T. O'Connor.
The Judge finds as facts that Davis had
Blied out the printed blanks, attested them with the seal of the court and had their audited and allowed, and then collected audited and allowed, and then collected the money from the county auditor. Also that the auditor, treasurer and their deputies had no knowledge that the certificates were fraudulent. The fraud extended over 1887, 1885, 1889 and 1891, and the total amount thus secured was \$24,582.50.

#### Sing Sing Yearns for Him.

Now that Ferdinand Ward is to be leased from Sing Sing so scon, there is rested again or not. There is an untried indicated by the Federal Grand Jury about the marks of foul play. About ten days ago a the United States Circuit Court. He was indicated by the Federal Grand Jury about the time James D. Fi-h was, and has never content on the tentral content of the prospection. been tried on that count.

#### County Recards Burned.

The Court House at St. Charles, Mo., was distroyed by fire. The fire originated in the Surveyor's office, and destroyed the records on file. The building was an old structure, but the loss to the country by the hurning of maps, records and deeds is begond estimate.

### Sank with Alt on Board. A report has reached Biolno. Wash. that the fron tur Tipple of Vancouver. B. C. was sunk with all on board in English Bay. It is supposed that the vessel struck a rock.

Bpreckels Has at Last Surrendered. Claus Spreakels' Philadelphia sugar re-finery was formally turned over to the sugar trust in consideration of \$7,009,000 in trust certificates The transaction was conducted latween Transurer Searles, of the trust, and Claus Spreckers personally. Mr. Spreckels will leave Philadelphia for San

Francisco, where he will remain. Cotton Mills in a Receiver's Hands The Southern Cotton Mills, situated a few miles from Atlanta, Ga., were placed in the hands of a receiver. The death of one of the proprietors throws the property into

The State Republican Convention as sembled at Chamberlain, S. D., and was called to order by A. F. Clough, of Madia chairman of the Republican State The delegation to Minneapoli is solid for the renomination of President Harrison, with no second choice.

#### Solid for Cleveland.

At Grant Forks, N. D., the Democratic State Convention was called to order by D. W. Marratia, of Fargo. A solid Cleveland delegation will be sent to Chicago. Talks with the delegates indicate that 90 per amount appropriated is \$125,000. cent of the narty in North Dakota are for Cleveland.

destroyed.

#### FIGHT FOR PREE SILVER.

The great sliver fight is now on.

Leaders on Both Sides Have Their War

Washington dispatch says: There seems to be no doubt about the passage of the bill on the final vote, unless its opponents manage to kill it off by some parliamentary manage to kill it off by some perflamentary becar pocus, and it is scarcely probable that this will happen. The opponents have not yet developed their plan of warfare, but as they are undoubtedly in the inflamentity, they will claim for themselves the full advantage, which is usually accorded the weaker party in the use of such factics as the rules permit for delaying final action. Everything points to a spirited fight, and fit is probable that there will be some it is probable that there will be some It is probable that there will be some sharp sparring and hot words before it is over. No subject that has come before Congress this session has created anything like the intensity of feeling that has been developed on this silver bill. And it may be added that no subject that has come up has so interested the listening public. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of those who have analyzed the situation in the House of the passage of the bill. It is probable that about ten or fifteen Republiprobable that about ten or fifteen Republi-cans will vote for it. Every Farmers' Alliance man will vote for it. Of the Demo crate it is expected that more than two-thirds will be for it. The friends of the bill claim a majority of thirty votes for i-and the opponents concede that it will pass. They are generally of the opinion, too, that it will pass the Senate, though the vote there will probably to pretty close

#### FIGHT OR BACK DOWN.

Salisbury Put in a Corner by the Presi-dent's Reply. A war cloud blucker than any since the rebellion hangs over this nation. Whether it will burst and send down ruin and disit will burst and send down ruin and dis-aster on so many homes, or whether it will pass away without done hains, no one in Washington says a dispatch, can with con-fidence predict. The solution of the ques-tion rests with Lord Salisbury. It is his move upon the great chess board of na-tions, and that operation is being awaited, with eager interest. Speculation on the with eager interest. Speculation on the direction of that move is rife. It is the topic of the day. Will it be back-ward or forward? Will Salisbury back ward or forward? Will Satisbury back down or fight? It is the opinion here that he must do one thing or the other. It is not expected that he will consent to a renawal of the modus rivenad. Such a surrender after his last refusal is considered out of the question. The President has taken a stand from which he cannot recede. The property of this Government will be protected even it it takes the military force of the country to do it." is will be protected even it it takes the military force of the country to do it." is the tenor of his late note, and whether Sulfsbury replies again or not the President will fulfill his declaration. It, therefore, devolves upon Salisbury to say, if he say anything at all, whether Great Village and the country of the say anything at all, whether Great Village and the country of th Britain will permit the science of poachers bearing the British flag, or whether she will, if necessary, resist such seizure by force of arms. If the former, well and lood. If the lutter, let the responsibility for the greatest war the world will have ever seen rest upon his head.

### EATEN UP BY ANTS.

Stockman Withers' Horrible Death at the

Tombstone, A. T., dispatch: the Indian ave always been known for their devills ways of torture, but it has remained for a band of Mexican bandits to can the climax "Dutchy" Henry's band of horse thieves raided Henry Withers' ranch on the Carrita River recently, driving away all his stock. Withers started after the band single-handed and succeeded in shooting down three of them from ambush before they three of them from anitush before they discovered that only one man was pursuing them. They succeeded in capturing him as he was trying to get away. Death was his sentence; but shooting was too easy a death. Withers was taken out on the hot sand-beds and left to lie naked for six hours, fully exposed to the sun's rays. This was not rough, and he was they rarried. ras not enough, and he was then carried, still nude, to a bed of cactus busiles, shere he was laid on the sharp points. He where he was laid on the sharp points. He has bound tightly to a stake, and then a large ant hill, which was near, was torn open with sticks and he was left to his fate. The insects swarmed out and over Withers' body, and within two hours he was dead from their bites. The ants did not leave him alone, however, until every particle of flesh was eaten from his bones.

#### MERCANTILE MIRROR.

I. G. Dun & Co.'s Reflections of Business Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:
Business indications are not quite so clear. There is, on the whole less evidence of improvement in distribution, and yet the prospect in the great industries seems brighter. The movement of grain and cotton falls off, and the sharp decline in prices is tall. ton falls off, and the sharp decline in prices is felt in many quarters, but the tone in the iron, woolen cotton, and show manufactures is rather improved. The money markets are abundantly supplied. With unusually conflicting signs the confidence which prevails in business cricies is still unabated. But for the uncertainty how far foreign relations will affect money and business here, the general confidence in the future of trade would seem to be justified. The husiness failures occurring throughout the country during the list seven days number 231, as compared with totals of 240 list week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures, were 255.

#### THREE MEN MURDERED.

Believed to Huve Been Prospectors Who Were Murdored by Their Guide. A Brazoria, Tex., dispatch says: All the lower coast country is stirred up over the

pectors were murdered by the Moxican and his white partner.

#### Preparing for War.

Preparing for War.

The Austrian Government is greatly disturbed by the attitude of the military men in Russian Poland. General Gourko, acting, it is presumed under orders from St. Petersburg, appears to be making preparations for hostilities against some power, whether Austria or Germany is not apparent.

Prince Bismarck Ill. It is reported that Prince Bismarck was attacked with a suddon illness. In view of the condition of affairs at Berlin the news has caused intense anxiety. Many nunlcipalities and other bodies throughout dermany have already begun their preparations

to celebrate Bismarck's approaching sov-

### enty-seventh birthday.

At St. Johns, New Brunswick, fire broke out in the Custom House, and all the efforts put forth to save the building proved unaxailing. The Custom House was a large stone structure, and was supposed to be fireproof. There is nothing left standing but the walls. It was built in 1878, and was feward to \$23,000. insured for \$30,000.

#### Six Killed, Twenty-Seven Hurt, In Amsterdam, the explosion of a bar-rel of benzine in a drug warehouse killed six persons and injured twenty-seven, some of them fatally. Four houses were

Iowa Appropriates 8125,000. The World's Fair bill by Shields came up for final passage in the Iowa Senate and went through by a vote of 26 to 16. The

#### Requiescat in Pace.

A press dispatch from Washington says: Silver Dollar Bland to in mourning. And no wonder, for the net child of his brain is ud. He professes, like a true Christian

to believe in a resurrection, but his profesons are ettered in a very week voice and are wholly devold of the ring of confidence are wholly devold of the ring of confidence which characterized them previous to the defeat of the sliver bill. It was a hard, bitter light. On one side men foughe with the impulsions enthusiasm of confidence, on the other with the desperation of despair. The latter won, and in winning, they were as surprised as those who were defeated.

#### WILL CHEAPEN BINDING TWINE.

The Trust Likely to Come to Grief Through the Belfast. It will not be the fault of the Belfast

Cordage Company if the back of the cordage trust is not broken before many months and the farmers of the country enabled to and the farmers of the country enabled to indulge in a general jubilee. It is currently reported in circles that are supposed to know that the Irish concern, which is one of the biggest cordage houses in the world, is making arrangements to bring to this country several entire steamer loads of binding twine. If this intention is carried out there will be feas in binding twine circles, and the Belfast house is not likely to get the worst of it. The intenlikely to get the worst of it. The inten-tions of the cordage trust toward the trade continue to be a mystery. A mouth ago it was given out that prices would be fixed this week, but it is now said that nothing will be done in that direction for at least another month. Meanwhile the warehouses of tobbers and dealers throughout the of jobbers and dealers throughout the country are empty, and they are absolutely unable to make any contracts or sales for future delivery, while the furmers are on the ragged edge of uncertainty and unable make even a guess at what a day may

### ASSETS IN THE TREASURY.

Secretary Foster Figures the Actual Amount at 804,000,000.

Secretary Fester said Wednesday, in discussing the condition of the Trensury, that there were nearly always \$24,000,000 in disbursing officers' hands, and that was practically current funds, for, willo the Treasurer's balance inight show only a net balance of \$30,000,000, the absoluter sites. balance of 630,000.000, the subsidiary silver and money in national banks actually took the place of money in the bands of dis-bursing officers, leaving at all times \$31,000.000 in available funds over and above the \$100,000,000 gold reserves. Count-ing the \$23,000,000 in subsidiary silver and the Government money in national banks, the total available assets, exclusive of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, would be \$64,-

#### DEPOSITORS MAKE THREATS

The Painesville (Ohio) Savings Bank The Painesville (Ohlo) Savings and Loan

ssociation Bank has closed its doors. The Association is an kind classed its doors. The depositors are generally working people, and the atened violence to the officials. Col. R. K. Page, well known in rullway circles and one of the most prominent capitalists in Northern Ohio, is at the head of the control of the con the concern. No figures are obtainable at this time, and the cause of the failure cannot be learned. A notice on the door of the bank conveys the information that a settlement will be made with depositors as

#### Protest Against the Rule.

The action of the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange in decid-Ing to strictly, enforce the rule against trading in "puts" and "calls" in grain is causing a great deal of excitences in certain-quarters. The President of the Exchange says the speculation in "puts and calls" itends to demoralize the traders, and is a great detriment to legitimure business. He believes the managers are wise in their determination to see that the rule is obeyed.

Josoph Myereck shot and instantly killed Themas Edwards at Sims Mills, No. Edwards was a desperate character, and while drunk went to the home of old man Sins, who drunk went to the home of old man sins, who was Myereck's grandfather. Drawing his gun he made Mr. and Mr. Sims dance, pray, etc., until the old couple became exhausted. Myereck was unarmed and poweriess, but after Edwards left he seemed a chotzum and collections the countries. and, following him, emptied its contents into the back of his head.

# Gone with an Older Woman

Gone with an Older Woman.
Society circles at Hillsboro, Ind., are
stirred to their depths over the dopement
of Edward Shultz, a married man, 24 years
of use, with Miss Ella Dodge, an elderly
inaiden of nearly 40 summers. Both are
wealthy and highly connected, Miss Dodge
being an enthusiastic worker and treasurer
of the Sunday school. Schultz leaves, a of the Sunday school. Schultz leaves a wife, two interesting children, and a valuable and well-stocked farm for his ancient

Wood Acquitted of Webb's Murder At Bloomington, Ind. one of the most ern Indiana closed by the acquittal of Ma-rion Wood, charged with the murder of John Webb. Wood's attorneys created a rion wood, charged with the hurder of John Webb. Wood's attorneys created a sensation when they produced evidence to show that Webb was mustbeed by two young men who were neighbors who had been too intimate with Webb's wife.

#### To Have Canada Represented.

Dalton McCarthy, one of the leading supporters of the Government, gives notice of a resolution in the House of Commons prosing that a Canadian attached to the British Legation at Wash-

#### Young Field Committed. Judge Van Brunt has committed E. W. Field to the Buffalo State Hospital. Field

will be removed. Gatch Bill Defented. The Iowa House defeated the Gatch bill, the vote being 52 to 46 for indefinitely post-

#### noning the measure. MARKET QUOTATIONS.

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DAYS AND NIGHTS.

fligher the dally hours of anguish rise And mount around me as the swelling

deen. Till past my mouth and eyes their moments

And I am drawned in sleep. But soon the tide of night begins to abb:

Chained on the barren shore of dawn lie. Again to feel the day's slow-rising flood.

# Again to live and die. -[Anno Reeve Aldrich, in Lippincott.

A NIGHT RIDE.

"Yes, boys, they've left the Reserva-tion, and are killing and scalping ter-best thunder. I met a secont terday, over in ther Big Coolies, an he posted

"How many are thar of 'em, Jack?" "Wal, as near as he could tell, than was somewhars erbout thirty or thirty

"How are they off for shooting irons

or didn't yer find out?"
"I should say they was all heefed for keeps The scout told me that they all had Winchesters, an'a hall lot of 'em had six-shooters as well. And now, boys, we've got ter ride like sin ter morrow, an' gether in all the critiers, an' push 'om over into the Deep Creek country fer safety. I hardly think the reds will navigate thet way. So here's fer smoke, and then bed."

smoke, and then bed. The speaker, big Jack Burns, foreman of the L.C. Horse Outfit, leisurely produced pipe and tobacco as coolly as if the murdorous Apaches were a thousand miles away instead of thirty.

We were only seven men c unting the Mexican cook, in the dug-out attached to the corral, and were employes of the big L.C. Company; and well we knew what an Apache outbreak meant, for we all had suffered more or less from their crue raids. But we had been intrusted with the horses, and we intended, it possible for human power to keep them out of the clutches of the redskins to do so for we had all received many little kindnesses from the company, and from the highest to the lowest there was mutual good-will and friendly feeling, very different from some outlits, who treat their vaqueros with far less consideration than they do their horses or cattle. "Jimmie did yer go down to the Cactus

Ranch for the six-shooter cartridges?"
"Yes, bet I did, an got purly close ter a thousand rounds."

"Yes, bet I am, an better a thousand rounds."
"Thet's kind or comforting. Did yer here tell of any news down that?"
"Nothing perticler. They was a talkin' erbout thet that settler, over on Antolopo Flat; they allowed that if trouble come with the reds he would be in a purty tough place, specially as he are a tenderfoot. I'd hato ter, see anything happen for em. I passed that the other day, and his lectle gat come out, and says, sorter auxious like:

says, sorter auxious like:

'Alister, her' you got a leetle gal?'

'So I says, 'No, little sissy, I hain't.'

'' Nor no leetle boys?' says she.

"Nory one,' says I, and I told her thet she war the fast leetle un I'd seen

fer many a day, an' we hed quite a leetle confab, an' then her mother come out, an' she war a very pleasant lady, she war, an' she said she allowed that the lectle un war lonesome for other lectle uns ter play with. They're got a right young baby thar, too, but the leetle gal young duty that, too, but the feeter gut says that baby can't do nothing but sleep, an' laugh, an'...
"Hark! listen, men, listen!" and in second big Jack had pushed open the door, and was looking intently out over

e moonlit prairie.
"What is it, Jack?" asked the boys, as

they gathered outside. 'Did ver hear shooting?' "No, but thar s a shod hoss a coming

like blazes. Yes, the thud, thud, thud, of ironshod hoofs were now plainly heard, and away out a faint glimner of dust could be discerned. "Boys. I'm afeared thet thar's trouble

somewhar's" continued Jack.
"Wal, jedging from the way that hoss is a hitting the trail, we can mighty soon tell now," said Hank Shover And soon the sight that greeted our eyes showed us that there was trouble.

somewhere, -for out of the dust and glimmer sprang a powerful white while on her back, securely tied securely tied to the heavy frontier anddle, was the new seter's "leatle gal.".
With astonished and anxious faces, we

With astomshed and anxious taces, we sprang to the mare's side, and lifted the little maid out of the saddle; and big Jack carried her tenderly in o the dagout, while with wondering faces the rest of many pit be in time ter help 'em some way."

Leading our staggering, trembling Please, Mr. Big Jack. I've brought

a letter from pap.

"A letter, child. You've brought a
letter twenty miles for me. What in the
name o' tro Great Medicine war yer dad. thinkin' erbout ter send a baby like

'I don't know, please, Mr. Big Jack, perhaps he's hurt, cause his eyes were wet and mamma was crying. Then papa wrote a letter and put me on old Nun and told me to keep on the word. Nan and told me to keep on the wagon rail till I got to the lone tree, and then sead for the Black Canon, and he gave ne a switch to beat old Nan: 'cause he. ne a switch to beat one Nan. Cause he, said if Nan didn't run good, buby Frank would never laugh any more,—and that yould be awful. So I beat her all the way, and came drefish quick,"—and udging from the mare's heaving sides, he little one had ridden her for all she was worth.

"Wal, give me ther letter, leetle un, in' we'll mighty soon see what's wanted."
The letter had been securely fastened of the little one's dress, but it was soon Jack's hands. 'Sissy, don't yer feel like eatin' a bite

rub, and drinkin' a cup of coffee?" No, thank you, sir, but I am sleepy, nd very tired, and-

"Juan keep the child sort of amused er a muit, an' boys come"; and hig lack led the way to the far end of the "Boys, here's the deuce ter pay. In a low voice, he read the letter:

To the Boys at the Stone Corral: I was out on the ridge at the back of n

Silently as spectres then we led our Tears were in our eyes, as Jack finished the short and rather incoherent letter; and then,—good heavens, to think

at we were only seven in all.
"O boys, if we were only a few more."
"What can we do. Jack?"
"Wal, I'm afeared if we tried ter git help from the Cactus Ranch it would be

"Do the lectle gal know the trouble?"

"Wal, let's ask her of har dad hav got shooting irons."
"Sissy, did yer pap hev guns, and things ter home ter shoot jack-rabbits

with?"
"Yes, sir, he's got a shotgan, and he bought a nice rille that shoots without leading, and please, Mr. Big Jack, can go to bed now? I'm so tired."

an' help 'om somehow? knows I wish we could, But we have ter leave one man with the

hosses, an' what are six agin a crowd? And truly it looked lapeless,—but O, to think of the fate of that gentle mother to think of she fate of that gentle mother solves from the stirrup leathers, only to and tender babe.

"Boys, this is maddening. We must dying animals just in time to save our

Jimmie had by this time fixed the bunk and taken off the child's shoes, heaven, doing us no harm.

"And now, dearie, pile in, an' take a Using our horses for leading the villains poured their lead into us—this time, thank heaven, doing us no harm.

"Esting our horses for leading the child's shoes, heaven, doing us no harm.

"But, Mr. Jimmie, you must hear me ay my prayers first."

If a shell, had come crashing into the dug-out it could not have created more astonishment than the simple request of the child.

Quick-witted Jimmie had, however, pulled himself together quicker than a flush, and before the child noticed the astonished and confused looks, he had carefully spread a bearskin on the dirt floor, and gently as her own mother bade

her "say hor prayers."

The beautiful Lord's Prayer was repeated in the clear voice, and them came, "And please, my Heavenly Father, bless my word dear papa and mamma, and little baby brother, and Mr. Big Jack, and all the boys at the Stone Corral."

Starting up and drawing the back of his hand, hastily across his eyes, and endeavoring to steady his voice; big Jack said: "Jimmie, you an' Juan stay an' tend ter the leetle un. We uns are orgain to help the folks."

Crash, and the dug-out door flew open,

orderning men -yes, men in every sense of the word that night-rushed to the corral, buckling on the heavy six-shooters as they ran.

The heavy stock saddles are slapped on, and m scular arms tog and tug at the long latigo straps, until the chinchus

seem as if they would cut through hair and hide, so tight are they.
"Be sure and einch 'em well, boys, we can't stop to tighten 'em after we get started."

"Ay, ay, yer kin bet on us, Jack."
"Are yer all O K?"
"You bet."
"Then head fer the Baldy Mountain

an' if ever you spurred, spur this night."
Out and away, leaning low, until our breasts almost rested on the saddle horn, and with spurs tightly pressed against our bronches' sides, we swept swiftly away from the stone corral. Big Jack was on the left and a little in the lead; and as we rushed over a low sand ridge, I saw him and his horse showing dark and clearly out against the sky. He was riding his best this night, and his blue

roan was stretching himself like a thoroughbred.

And now we came to a long stretch covered with loose and jugged granite; at any other time we would have pulled, up and carefully picked our way over. But to night the stake we were riding for was far too precious to care for horse flesh, or even our own necks; so with slightly tightened reins and only our toes resting in the broad stirrups, we pushed madly across, the sparks flashing as the iron shoes clashed against the rough tock. Across at last thank God, and once more on the smooth plain, our gallant cavuses, with cars well forward, and

distended nostrils, were stretching them-selves and throwing dust like heroes. Out of the sand and up on the rim rock we tried a spurt, but the jaded animals were doing their best, and the steel failed to get an extra jump out of them. Another mile would bring us to a point where we would be able if it were day-

light to see the settler's cabin.

Through a long sag, then a dry creek bed; crashing through the stunted wil-lows that lined its banks, we breasted the slight ascent, and in another minute were on the summit. We involuntarily checked our panting horses, and a thrill of horror run through us as we saw a bright glare of light ahead.

bright glare of light ahead.
"Too late, too late, boys. The reds have got 'em." Juck's voice sounded almost like a groan.
"How far are we from the place?" "Erbout five miles 'round by the

down the deer trail, and git that in two
"Then let's follow the deer trail; s

the shadow of some overhanging rocks, while Hank cautiously crawled up, and out on a projecting shelf to recompite, for if the Apaches had any scouts thrown out we should have to be careful. as our only chance of success was to surprise them,
While we were waiting we carefully

while we were waiting we carefully examined our six-shooters, and in another minute, to our great joy, Hank was telling us that the barn was on fire, but the dwelling-house was still intact, and that he could distinctly hear the crack of rifles, showing us-plainly that the brave settler was still defending his loand ones. loved ones,

"Now boys, here's ther best plan I kin think on—I hain't extra much of a gineral, but I hev an idea thet it's the best way fer us ter do. We'll lead our critters down this gully till we git ter thet scrub brush—we kin do thet without the reds ketching on ter us—then we'll Yer see by that time the cavumount. mount. Let see by int time the easily sees will be gitting their wind purty well. Then we'll ride right square down on com, yelling like fury an wherever a red gits up we'll down him. Then if they make it too hot for us, we'll dodge inter the cabin."

"An' what theu. Jack?"

infer the cabin."
"An' what then, Jack?"
"Wal, we'll sorter help the settler to hold the fort. Anyway we kin keep-leaf from from setting the shartly afre, 'till the cavalry comes. By this time the troops must be on the trail an after em

horses down the gully, carefully avoiding the rocks that here and there cropped ing the rocks that here and there cropped out through the sand. Reaching the scrab willows, we found catactees within family of children he had. Eight sons, 300 yards of the house, and perhaps about 400 from the burning barn.

Ottobing quietly into our saddles, we "Why, the old liar! His cldest son is "Granteness" in the penitentiary for

scrab whoms, we have a some perhaps about 400 from the burning barn.

Climbing quietly into our saddles, we bent low to keep cut of the glare, and Jack whispered. "Are yer all ready?"

"Yes," whispered back, and we pressed our sombreros tightly down one pressed our sombreros tightly down one give up the money."—[Det.oit Tribune.

With a rush and a crash we tore THE SENATE AND HOUSE. through the brush and rode at full spec-out into the clearing, now almost as ligh as day, for the big, heavy barn timbe were burning clearly and steadily Across we went, our excited animals plunging and leaping like pauthers, bu still no Indiaus.

Past the house and within a few yard bought a fine that shoots without loading, and please, Mr. Big Jack, can go to bed now? I'm so tired."

"Jimmie, put the lectle un in your bunk, an' you kin' turn in with me if we go is time ter sleep."

"But Jack, hain't we ergoin' for try sent a murderous volley crashing into

our midst.

Down went our brave horses, down went their riders. Four of us scrambled to our feet as we cleared our

effectually concealed.

"Anybody bit?"
"Yes, I saw Hankahrow up his hande and fall face down.'

"Boys, we've got for get out of this of they'll surround us sure."
"Kin we make a break for the cabin?" "I think we might manage ter crawl thar, by kinder keeping the horses be-tween us and the red cusses."

"Hark, somebody is hollering!" Looking over our shoulders, we saw that the door of the shanty was partly open, and the settler vigorously becken

ng to us.
"We must try an' see if poor Hank is clean done fer, fust."

One of the boys crawled cautiously around to the dead horse and fallen rider,

and returning in the same manner, whis pered serrowfully that "poor Hank hed passed in his checks." ussed in his checks."
"Now, boys, we'll make a run fer it,—
coop low," and with a spring, away we

stoop low," and with a spring, away we rushed for the door.

Another stream of lead whistled by us, but nobody fell, and in another second, we were inside the heavy door, and help-ing the settler barricade it. "I heard you when you charged by,

men, but it took me some time to open the door, as I had a hull lot of things piled agin it?"

"Are ye all safe so far, Stanton?"

"Yes, thank God. My wife is guarding the back of the house, and I'm watching this part. What we feared most is that they will fire the place, like they did the barn. My little daughter reached you safely, did she?"

"Yes, and is staying in the dug-out at viled agin it?"

"Yes, and is staving in the dug-out at the corral. We left two of the boys with her. 'Now, men, I'll show you the loop

holes in the logs, and I'll go and tell the wife the little one is safe."

Hour after hour we strained our eyes, peering through the loop-holes trying to catch sight of the redskins. Butthey were very wary and seemed to have a firelit space in the front of the house.

Presently Stanton came quietly in and said: "Boys, there's something going on at the back that I don't understand." Leaving one man in the front room, we repaired with him to the room in the ar of the building.

Jack pressed his face close to a loop

Jack pressed his face close to a loophole and stared steadily out into the
darkness. Suddenly he stepped back,
and, pulling his six-shooter, pointed it
through the loophole and fired.
A wild yell of rage answered the shot.
"Aha Ithought I could fetch him. I
saw him crawling up, an' had a burning
stick under his blanket. I guess he
won't burn no more shantles. Give me
a plany of tarhacker souteholy."

chaw of terbacker, somebody."

And now we saw a faint streak of dawn in the east, and soon the sun was gilding the distant Baldy Mountain, and —what to us was a far more welcome sight still—was glistening on the scabbards and accoutrements of a company

of Uncle Sam's boys as they came through the pass at a sharp trot. The barricaded door was quickly was quickly thrown open, and rushing out we saw the ludians in full retreat a mile out on the mesa. Judging from their haste they must have seen the cavalry, for

they were pushing their ponies.

The cavalry had also caught sight of them, for they were coming like the wind, and as they swept by, in spite of our weariness and grief at the loss of our pard, we cheered them until we were barre.

#### The next day we obtained horses and safely escorted the settler, his wife and baby to the Cactus Banch.—[Overland Monthly.

Wild Mustangs in Pennsylvania.

way."

Leading our staggering, trembling liorses, we cautiously crept down the precipitous trail, and monatain, headed straight for the glare, which even in the valley could be distinctly seen.

Nobody now remembered that we were of harness. The island is a bleak waste of meadow land, covered by a heavy Nobody now remembered that we were only five to thirty, and, goaded and cut by the spurs, the cayuses carried us rapidly over the ground.

When within laff a mile we halted in the shadow of some overhanging rocks, while Hank, cautiously crawled up, and Lawis Wistar two yearling accounting. Lewis Wistar, two wealthy and eccentric Philadelphians. In 1873 they took a couple of Chincoteague mares up from the South and placed them on Black's farm, just below Fort Mifflin. Both the marcs were in feal, and they were turned out on the island and allowed to run wild. From that beginning the herd has wild. From that beginning the herd has increased as stated. The ponies are at perfect liberty all the year round, and are without shelter in winter as well as summer. In fact, they are to all intents and purposes, as wild as the wildest mustangs in the West. The colts are fooled without shelter of any kind, and grow up strong, rugged, and as wild as though hundreds of miles from civilization. tion. During the winter, when the ground is covered with snow, the Lorses are obliged to paw holes in the snow in order to get at the dead grass under-neath. After the manner of wild horses they divide themselves into smaller order to get at the dead grass under-meath. After the manner of wild horses, they divide themselves into smaller herds, each having a stallien for a leader. There appears to be a rivalry between these hords, and royal battles are waged between the stalliens. In color the horses are mostly bays, creams and nichalds. are mostly bays, creams and pichalds and range from thirteen to fifteen hands Although the Wistar brothers have not visited the island for thirteen years, they stendily refuse to part with any of the ponies under any consideration.—[Philadelphin Record.

#### A WORTHY SON.

"I just had a pleasant chat with you friend, Col. Gilkerson." "So? What were you talking about?"
"The colonel was telling me what a fine

VORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

receedings of the Senate and House of

### Representatives - Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon. Cist of the

The National Solens.

In the Senate, the Fist, the following bills were reported and passed: To reculate the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the turns of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin at Mikaukea on the first Mondays of January and October, and at Oshkosh on the second Tuesday of January and october, and at Oshkosh on the second Tuesday of January and october, and at Oshkosh on the second Tuesday of January and October, and at Oshkosh on the second Tuesday of the customs collection district and District Court at Texarkana; to change the name of the customs collection district and port of Wilnington, Onl., to that of Los Angeles; to amend the statutes so as to prohibit the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country; authorizing the Velasco Terminal Raliway Company to construct a bridge across the Brazos River, Texas; appropriating 550,000 for a public building at Jaredo, Texas, a sub-port of entry; appropriating 57,000 for a public building at Laredo, Texas, a sub-port of entry; appropriating 57,000 for a public building at Laredo, Texas in the House, the army appropriation bill was amended so that ino money appropriated for array transportation shall be used in payment for the transportation of troops and supplies of the army-over the non-added lines owned, controlled, or operated by the Union Pacific Ruliroad Conapany or by the Southern Pacific System, and passed.

In the Senate, on the 22d, the bill for the relief of settlers on public lands. The National Solens.

Pacific System, and passed.

In the Senate, on the 22d, the bill for the relief of settlers on public lands was passed. In the Senate, on the 22d, the bill for the relief of settlers on public lands was passed. In the newligation bill, the committee amendments reducing the total appropriation from \$16,000,000 to \$25,000,000; rad the amount fixed for that pair of the river from the mouth of the Illinois to the mouth of the Object on \$3,333,000 to \$25,000,000; and the amount greenditives therefrom \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000; and the amount greenditives therefrom \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000 were all agreed to \$5,000,000; and the amount greenditives therefrom \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000 were all agreed to \$4,000; and the amount of \$10,000,000 to \$18,750,000. The words "For the general improvement of the river and for the building of levees" were struck out. An amendment was agreed to assigning \$3,750,000 of the total amount to the improvement of the river but were the south of the Illinois and \$t. Paul, Minn. of which not more than \$73,000 shall be expended during any one year. An amendment to insert the vords "of the navigation of the Mississippi River" was also agreed to. The bill was then rewed. The next bill wis the one appropriating \$1,745,516 for the purpose of securing the carries of the custades of the Columbia River. It was passed, without any discussion. Yeas, 45, bays, 4. The next bill, appropriating \$2,806,355 for the construction of a boat. the cascades of the Columbia River. It was passed without any discussion. Yeas, 4th nays, 4. The next bill, appropriating \$2.860,356 for the construction of a boat ratiwar, and of the necessary marine apparatus and appliances at the Palles and Cellio Falls and ten nile rapids on the Columbia River, and is the imprevenient of Three Mile Rapids was also passed without discussion.

Three Mile Rapids was also passed without discussion.

In the Senate, the 2nd, an executive message froin the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Pruden to the Vice President, when the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The first important amondment was that of striking out of the bill the proviso requiring army officers to be detailed as Indian agent. Mr. Morgan moved as a substitute for the House provision one directing the President to appoint Indian citizens of the United States as Indian agents when in his judgment such appointment might contribute to attack the Indians to civilization and to the Government of the United States. ment such appointment might contribute to attack the Indians to civilization and to the Government of the United States. Without action on the question the Senate adjourned. In the House, after transacting some routine business, the free coinage bill came up for discussion health. The first speaker of the day was Representative Pierce of Tennessee. In concluding, Mr. Pierce ofted the speech of Mr. Mills in the last House in support of free coinage, and insisted that the gentleman from Lexus. to make his record consistent, must support the bill now before the House Mr. Etnich of Wisconsin, oppered the measure, declaring that its chief end wise to make something out of nothing; its chief purpose is to make 70 cents worth 109 cents. Mr. Stone, of Democrath, currestly opp, sad the measure declaring that its chief can wise to make something out of nothing; its chief purpose is to make 70 cents worth 109 cents. Mr. Stott, of Michigan, also raised bis voice in opposition, and Mr. Pitch of New York (a Democrath, currestly opp, sad the measure of the Poppes and a member of the Colonge, Committee, and Mr. Bushnell, of: Wisconsin, spoke in layor of a proposed amondment providing that heresiter the silyer dollar shall contain one onnee troy of pure silver. After a speech by-Mr. Perkins, of Town, in opposition to the bill, the House book a recess. a speech by Mr. Perkiis, of down, in opposition to the bill, the House took a recess.

On the 25th in the silver contest in the
House motions to adjourn, to take a recess
till the 26th, and to adjourn till the 26th,
were all voted down, and then Mr. Bland,
stating that it was evident that no fair
vote could be taken, moved an adjournmenf, which motion was carried. The
silver bill now goes on the calendar,
but it is probable that the Committee on
Rules will at an early day report a resolution for its further consideration. The interest in this measure excludes thought of
exerything else in the House. Atone stage
of the proceedings, Mr. Bland, the persistent advocate of the bill, was recognized
by the Speaker, and in a quiet tone of voice
demanded the previous question on the pending bill. Attor oxiting debate, the Speaker
ordered the roil call, and the result was a
tie—148 for, and 148 azuinst. This shows
strength very nearly evenly divided. Serordered the roil call, and the result was a tie-148 for and 148 against. This shows strength very nearly ovenly divided. Several members were not present. In the Semate, the correspondence received from the President relative to the Behring Seatroubles was made public. It reveals a very ticklish situation. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Stanton J. Peelle, of Indiana Judge of the Court of Claims, vice Glenn C. Scoffeld, rettred; United States District Judges—William K. Townseud, for District of Connecticut: John B. Rector, for Northern District of Texas; John II Baker, for District of Indiana; Ellery P. Ingham, United States Attorney; and Alexander P. Colesberry, Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

A message from the President, transmit-

Pennsylvania.

A message from the President, transmitting a communication from the District. Commissioners, accompanied by a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Commissioners, accompanied by a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Commisted of the G. A. R. Encampment, to be held next September, was laid before the Senate on the 25th. An appeal is made for \$100,000, one-half to be paid by the District for the expenses of the encampment. The President says: "It seems to me that it will be highly appropriate for Congress suitubly to aid in making this demonstration impressive," The Senate there went into executive session. Mr. Wilson, from the Judiclary Committee, reported a bill changing the time for holding the Cfront and District Courts of West Virginia, and is was, passed. Senate bill appropriating \$400,000 for a public building at Helena. Mont. was passed. The Senate then adoptwas passed. Senate our appropriating at Helena. Mont. was passed. The Senate then adopted resolutions offered by Mr. Stanford in respect to the memory of Senater Hearst. Eulogies were delivered by Senators Stanford, Vest, Stewart, Voorbees. Bate. Dolph. Morgan and Feiton, and then, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned till the 25th. The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The house were consumed in the consideration of the bill for the relief of the personal representatives of Honry H. Sibley, the inventor of the "Sibley" tent, but no determination was reached. The committee having arison, the House adjourned.

#### Flighty American Women.

The recent shooting at Yokohama will be a striking proof to the Japs of the superiority in culture and civilization claimed by America and England.—Pittsburg Dispatch. THE Hetherington shooting at Yeko-hama seems to be another ease of good riddince. The male filtr who was re-moved by Lieutenant Hetherington will

not be seriously missed except by a lit-tle coteric of creatures of his own class. —Minneapolis Tribune. THE giddy American wife has become

an international celebrity. The tragedy in Yokohama follows the lines of that in Southern France, and the tongue of consider France, and the tongue of scandal will now was the harder the world over at the expense of the fash-ionable American woman abroad.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.